The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,952.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance .. Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
..... including postage	„ 72 0
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Ten Lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	6 As. per line.
Second Ditto	„ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship DACCA, 1,628 Tons, 300 H.P., Commander T. Fayerson, will be despatched on the 23rd of May 1871, at noon.

	May.		June
Leave BOMBAY	23	Leave Pondicherry	4
„ Carwar	25	„ Madras	6
„ Onorawar	26	„ Vizagapatam	9
„ Alepee	28	„ Bimlipatam	9
„ Tuticorin	29	„ Coringapore	10
„ Columbo	30	„ False Point	11
„ Galle	31		
„ Negapatam	3	Arrive CALCUTTA	12

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the Steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakel, six miles south of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KUERACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAROMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Stevens, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd May 1871, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on MONDAY, the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Kingcome, will proceed to the Malabar Coast, calling at all the intermediate Ports as usual, on SATURDAY, the 20th instant, and not THURSDAY, as previously advertised.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Bonah Bazaar Street, 18th May 1871.

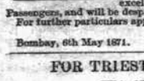
RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.—Owing to the approach of the Monsoons, the s.s. ARABIA, now in Bandoar, will sail on or about the 25th May 1871, instead of 1st June 1871.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

FOR TRIESTE OR VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL. (TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 31st INSTANT.)



THE new A 1 Screw Steamship COLLINGWOOD, 1,015 Tons, 120 nominal Horse-power, 400 effective, Robert Hutchinson, Commander, has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched as above.

For further particulars apply to

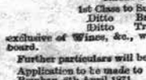
LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1871.

FOR TRIESTE AND VENICE, VIA SUEZ CANAL,

CALLING, IF NECESSARY, AT BRINDISI, TO LAND PASSENGERS.

(To be despatched hence at end of May.)



THE new Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,400 nett registered tons, expressly built for the East India and China Trade. This fine Steamer has extensive first-class Passenger accommodation of an unusually superior description.

Rates of Passage are—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Brindisi	£40
Trieste and Venice	£45

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board.

Further particulars will be advertised hereafter.

Application to be made to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 26th,	and	BOMBAY on the 1st
	of each month,	

PASSENGER RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	36	22		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	29		12
Naples	47	33		13
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transshipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10

Including Wines at Table. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamer from Bombay,

ARABIA, on THURSDAY, 25th of May, 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Head-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees of GOODS per CONFLICT, Symons, Master, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo with delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Symons will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's Deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th May 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been fully appreciated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he privlege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements on the Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale toencourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be had on application to the "Manager" Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 1871.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company take Cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Suez Canal.

These Steamers were made specially for this trade, and have superior accommodation for Passengers. The NEERA carries a Stewardess.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class Rs. 500 ; 2nd class Rs. 350 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class Rs. 350 ; 2nd class Rs. 215... }

The s.s. NEERA, 2,300 Tons, Captain Coubis, is expected to leave on the 27th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1871.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SIMLA (2,440 tons, and 650 H.P.), Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows :—

To BRINDISI ..... First Class Rs. 600 Second Class Rs. 360
To SOUTHAMPTON ..... „ „ 650 „ „ 390

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free ; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. E. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 20th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large assorted lot of very useful Coloured Piece Goods, viz.

5 Bales 26 in. 30 yds. Grey Printers, 2 lbs. 14 oz.
5 ditto 26 in. 20 yds. „ „ 3½ lbs.
5 ditto 32 in. 20 yds. „ Madapollams, 3½ lbs.
5 ditto 32 in. 10 yds. „ Domestics, 3½ lbs.
6 Cases 39 in. & 45 in. White Mulls, 20 yds.
2 ditto 39 in. 10 yds. White Lappets.

On account and risk of Khemjee Jadejee.

X in diamond—2,610-11—2 Cases White Shirtings.
2,615 1 ditto ditto
X with C-6 between in circle—3,203—1 Case White Shirtings

(The Property of a Gentleman).

Richly Carved Blackwood Household Furniture, such as Circular, Pier, and Sofa Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation Sofas, rich Carpets, four-post Bedstead, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet and Cheval Glasses, Dispense Articles, &c.

At 1 P.M.

1 Handsome Double-seated Brougham.
1 Grey Arab Riding Horse.
1 Buggy with Horse and Harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-rate Piano, a handsome English-built Open-carriage by Smith and Sons, a pair of handsome Bay Arab Carriage Horses, Plants, &c., &c., at Shalebpoorjy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage Horses, &c., the property of Captain Blake.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class English Mahogany Grand Square Piano by Collard and Collard, a first-rate full-sized Slate Billiard Table by Webb, a handsome English-built Barouche by Kesterton, forms a perfect Show Carriage, a fifth Miniature Brougham by ditto, a fast-trotting Black Australian Carriage Horse, a handsome Bay ditto, a collection of valuable Plants, &c., at No. 146, Malabar Hill.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, Carriage Horses, &c., the property of J. C. Bushby, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Further particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Middle Colaba.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of H. Jacob, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Mahogany Grand Square Piano, by Herring & Co., a first-rate corner going one year Clock, by Reason Coulter & Co., at No. 3, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of S. Hodgart, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, rich Crockery and Glassware, a first-class Rosewood Grand Square Piano, in capital order, a first-rate Miniature Slate Billiard Table, by Thurston, an English-built four-seated Barouche, by Lewis of Salisbury, a fine Bay Charger, carries a Lady well, a first-rate Bay Charger and Saddle Horse, a fine Tonga with Poney, &c., &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines.

On WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 6, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, Carriage, Horses, &c., the property of Colonel E. A. Green.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property on view three days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a first-class Piano, &c., at No. 280, Middle Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of D. Preston, Esq.

No Catalogues, and the property on view 3 days before the day of sale.

Bombay, 20th May 1871. BENNETT & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12

Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains :—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the three months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MONGOLIA, (2,708 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain A. E. Barlow, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th May, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 23rd instant.

G. F. Henry, Superintendent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. STRATHCLYDE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th May 1871.

THE

TROPICAL RAIN-GAUGE

Expressly fitted to receive the suddenly heavy RAIN-FALLS OF INDIA.

Price, complete with instructions,—Cash Rs. 13 ; Credit Rs. 20.

CROSSLEY'S SELF-REGISTERING

RAIN GAUGE.

Price, complete with instructions,—Cash Rs. 90 ; Credit Rs. 100.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—The PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.

A. R. GORDON,
Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency.

Bombay, 19th May 1871.

SUPERIOR RHENISH WINES.

JUST LANDED.

BODENTHAL,
Of Vintage 1863 ; sound, light, and agreeable.

Per dozen,	Credit.	Cash.
Quarts	Rs. 24	Rs. 21
Pints	13	11

HATTENHEIM,
Of Vintage 1865 ; of full body and flavour,

Quarts	Rs. 34	31
Pints	18	16

LIEBFRAUMILCH,
Of Vintage 1862 ; the finest Still Hock exported,

Quarts	Rs. 40	36
Pints	22	19

STEINWEIN,
The Celebrated Still Hock, in Jugs..... Rs 33 27

EHRENBREITSTEIN,
A Superb, Dry, Sparkling Wine.

Quarts (original case)	Rs. 42	38
„ Do. (examined)	44	43
Pints (original)	22	20
Do. (examined)	23	21

The above are confidently recommended as fully sustaining the high reputation of the other Liquors imported for the

WINE AND SPIRIT DEPARTMENT
OF
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, the HOUSE lately OCCUPIED by Mr. ABRAHAM in Rampart Row. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO LET, ROOMS on 1st and 2nd Floor Block No. 2, and on the 1st Floor Block No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, suitable for Offices.—Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

TO BE LET, Commodious OFFICE PREMISES in Elphinstone Circle, and GODOWNS well adapted for Shops. Goods stored on these Premises can be insured against Fire at a little more than half the usual rate. For Rent and other particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1871.

NOTICES.

ARRIVALS from the MOFUSSIL and ENGLAND can be ACCOMMODATED with BOARD and RESIDENCE at Rs. 3-4 per day in a healthy locality within ten minutes' walk from the Fort.

The House commands a view of the Sea and Harbour.

Permanent Boarders at a reduced rate.

A Conveyance Rs. 1 per day.

Apply S, Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba.

THOMSON AND COMPANY.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
Opposite the Secretariate,
22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
MAZAGON.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thomson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chests examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes	Zan de Colognes
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay references will receive every care and attention

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON

IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impure gases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

Agents for Bombay Presidency,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

J. AND E. ATKINSON.
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERS, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.
Prize Medals—London, 1862 ; Paris, 1867.

ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED EAU-DE-COLOGNE.
ATKINSONS' CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.
N.B.—All Perfumes manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reductions.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Caution.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinsons' Goods ; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods may be had of all respectable dealers throughout India and China.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Venders of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. and by Grocers, and Oilmen, universally

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits
Pongous, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Pressed Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM EVERY STOREKEEPER IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars with native productions, they should invariably be destroyed when empty. Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

Every Cork is Branded with Crosse and Blackwell's Name.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

NOTICES.

MR. ARTHUR LATHAM is AUTHORIZED to USE the SIGNATURE of our FIRM from THIS DATE. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 15th May 1871.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, on account of QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY HOLIDAY.

T. SMITH,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1871.

NEW BANK of BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, H. M.'s TREASURY, GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, and PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, on account of QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY HOLIDAY.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th May 1871.

WE have THIS DAY OPENED the BY-CULLA IRON WORKS, where we are prepared to execute ORDERS for all kinds of FOUNDRY and GENERAL ENGINEERING WORK.

For further particulars apply to Mr. EDWARD ROBSON on the premises, or to Mr. JOHN CRUDDAS at our Office, Elphinstone Circle.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

NOTICE.—At the request of the Chief Engineer, Government Reclamation Works, the First Assistant Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port of Bombay hereby gives NOTICE that the WORKS of the LIGHTHOUSE on the S. W. PRONGS are SUSPENDED for the Season.

That the building is now 40 feet above high water, and a pole 25 feet higher is erected alongside of the Tower to mark the spot.

W. G. COKER,
Asst. Master Attendant & Conservator of the Port.
Master Attendant's Office, Bombay, 13th May 1871.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY.

ACCOMMODATION FOR MATHERAN PASSENGERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SPECIAL MONDAY MORNING TRAIN, advertised to leave Narel at 8-25 A.M., will be run on TUESDAY next, the 23rd, as well as on MONDAY, 22nd instant.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 16th May 1871. General Traffic Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

A DIVIDEND of RUPEES FIFTEEN (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1 10s. per Share, being at the rate of TWELVE per cent. per annum, on the CAPITAL STOCK of the Corporation, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1870, will be PAID, at this Office, to the Shareholders in India on and after the 18th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS here will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to 20th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay, 15th May 1871.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 25th day of May 1871, at 3 P.M.

To consider, and, if so determined, confirm the following Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 8th instant :—

"That this Company be wound up voluntarily."

To appoint Liquidators, and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th May 1871.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of the above Company being now fully wound up, a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Office of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart, & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of May 1871, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the following purposes :—

1. To receive the Liquidator's Account showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of, and to hear any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators.

2 To decide by Extraordinary Resolution in what way the Books, Accounts, and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidators are to be disposed of.

GEO. A. KITTREDGE,
MORARJEE GOCULDASS, } Liquidators.

Bombay, 17th April 1871.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY for ONE YEAR of the WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office, will be received by the undersigned on the 1st June 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract, or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th.—Samples of the Articles to be supplied, and the Forms of Tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay General Post Office, 2nd May 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Veerbaijee, widow of Dinshaw Pardoonjee ; Ruttombaee, widow of Rustomjee ; Soonabaee, widow of Sorabjee Cowasjee ; Goolbaee, widow of Sorabjee Burjorjee ; Manockbaee, wife of Jehangeerjee Bhimjee ; Perozebaee, widow of Pallonjee Dorabjee Mistree ; Soonabaee, widow of Sorabjee Cowasjee Bhimjee ; Khanoombaee, widow of Cursedjee Dadabhoy, and daughter of Hormusjee Bhicoo ; Bhimjee, widow of Shapoorjee Hormusjee Bhicoojee ; Nowrojee Sohrabjee ; Goolbaee, widow of Nowrojee Eduljee, and Hearabaee, wife of Jamsetjee Cursetjee, have contracted to sell to Hormusjee Pestonjee Sil that piece of Government Land or Ground, with the messuage and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Bazaar-gate street, in the Sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 184 8/9 square yards, and bounded on the east by the said Bazaar-gate Street, on the west by sweepers' passage, on the south by the property belonging to the late Framjee Cawasjee Todywalla, and on the north by the house of Hormusjee Cowasjee General, and which said land and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 10, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 504. All persons having any claims, by way of inheritance, mortgage or otherwise, are requested to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, if there be any, which will be treated as abandoned.—Dated this 12th day of May 1871.

RIMINGTON, HORE & LANGLEY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

ROWLAND AND Co.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEDOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
FORT, BOMBAY.

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazar).

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS and WHIPS always on hand.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

RUSSELL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET,

HAVE just received by the Mail another large assortment of LADIES', CHILDRENS' and BOYS' BOOTS and SHOES, LADIES' RED SHOES with HIGH HEELS and ROSETTE, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., all of superior quality, at moderate price.

RUSSELL AND CO.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, 24, MEDOW STREET.
(OPPOSITE TO THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.)

BEG to inform the Public that they have just imported a large assortment of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, and CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, FANCY SLIPPERS, &c., &c., of the latest fashion and of superior quality, being made expressly to order, at moderate Prices.

Also Regulation and Hunting Spurs, Hunting and Riding Whips, Racket and Cricket Kits, &c., &c.

The Manufacturing Department is superintended by a competent European Foreman, where all orders will be promptly executed with first-class material and workmanship.

All Orders from Up-country must be accompanied with a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Directions for self-measurement and Price List forwarded free on application.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, Wholesale and Retail.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.		
900 Jails, 9 to 13 inches long	5 as. per foot.	
100 Barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.	
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125 each.	
Do. Ditto 800 „	„ 100 „	
American Union Scales	„ 30 „	
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15 „	
Ditto „ 4 „	„ 10 „	
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „	
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.	
Ditto Oysters, „	„ 6 „	
Condensed Milk	„ 12 „	
Preserved Peaches, 3 lb. tins	„ 18 „	
Ditto Green

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

SOME inquiry for Bank of Bombay, Mofussil Press, and Treacher & Co.'s shares at rates quoted.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, Week ending 13th May 1871.
Open 1,174 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	88,511	0	0
Merchandize	3,39,539	11	9
Electric Telegraph	910	2	0
Earth Trans.....	3,735	0	0
Total Rs.....	4,32,695	14	6
Corresponding week last year open 1,164 miles ..... Total Rs.....	4,67,472	1	7
Decrease.....	44,776	3	1

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 19.

Haines, Lieutenant-General, Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, on duty, from England.
Gough, Colonel, Military Secretary to C.-in-C. of Madras, to join, from England.
Kerr, Captain, Aide-de-Camp to C.-in-C. of Madras, to join, from England.
Shewell, Colonel, Deputy Quartermaster General, to join, from England.
Stevenson, Major, Royal Artillery, from leave, from Khandalla.
Hare, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Macbrair, Captain, Royal Artillery, to join, from England.
Muter, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, from England.
Gane, Surgeon, Civil Surgeon, Surat, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 19.

Yates, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to join, to Dharwar.
Haines, Lieutenant-General, Commander-in-Chief, Madras Army, on duty, to Madras.
Gough, Colonel, Military Secretary to C.-in-C. of Madras, to join, to Madras.
Kerr, Captain, Aide-de-Camp to C.-in-C. of Madras, to join, to Madras.
Stevenson, Major, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Khandalla.
Benn, Lieutenant, 9th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 16.)

Mr. C. L. B. Cumming, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Kistna District, extension of privilege leave until 19th June 1871.

Mr. G. Kough, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput, one month's privilege leave from or after the 17th instant.

Captain J. P. Warlow, Superintendent of Police, Salem, privilege leave for one month, from the 25th instant.

Mr. J. Townshend Fowler, Inspector of Normal School and Presidency Division, for one year, on medical certificate to Europe.

Major G. M. Payne, of the Staff Corps, Executive Engineer of the first grade, preparatory leave for one month.

Mr. J. D. Grant, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, one month's privilege leave, under the Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Mr. F. Dodgeret, Mathematical Instrument Maker, Public Works Workshop, preparatory leave for fifteen days.

Captain C. J. Stuart, Acting Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, Kurnool and Cuddapah, to act also as Special Assistant to the Collectors of those Districts, for purposes connected with the Survey and Settlement.

Mr. Robert Williams, Lieutenant, late Indian Navy, to act as Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madura and Tinnevelly, during the absence of Lieutenant C J Walker on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Rundall, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, to be Special Assistant to the Collector of North Arcot, for settlement purposes.

Karumanikr Vengu Pillai, Sub-Collector's Serishtadar, Umraoty, to act as Deputy Collector in charge of the Salt Department in that district, during the absence of M. Suryamurti Pillai on leave, or until further orders.

Kumaraswa Bhashikachari, Tahsildar of Atmakur, Nellore, to act as Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury in that district during the absence of A. Narayana Rao on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Philip Percival Hutchins to act as Civil and Session Judge of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. C. H. Master on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. George Arthur Parker to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Cuddalore during the absence of Mr. Webster on leave, or until further orders.

Captain Charles John Birch Harris to act as Superintendent of Police, Salem, during the absence of Captain Warlow on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Francis Colling Carr, Acting Magistrate of the District of Ganjam, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Government of Fort Saint George.

Captain Henry Thomas Rogers, R.E., to be a member of the Committee in the 7th Division of the Madras Municipality, vice Captain W. H. Edgcome, resigned.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Lieutenant W. H. Hallett, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Salem, in the Gazette of the 9th instant, is cancelled at his own request.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon Major William Williamson, to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, with temporary rank, during the absence on leave to Europe of Deputy Inspector General R. S. Tribe, or until further orders.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Infantry—Major DeSymons Barrow (Lieutenant-Colonel Staff Corps) to be Lieut.-Colonel—8th March 1871, vice Hawkins, deceased.

14th N I.—Captain Alexander James Bruce (Major in Staff Corps) to be Major—8th March 1871, vice Hawkins, deceased.

Infantry General List—Lieutenant, Brevet Captain Eighinstone Waters Beghie to be Captain—8th March 1871, vice Hawkins, deceased.

Infantry—Major, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, William Barker Pye to be Lieut.-Colonel—8th March 1871, vice Barrow, promoted and removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

33rd N. I.—Captain George Anthony Harrison, Major in Staff Corps, to be Major—8th March 1871, vice Barrow, promoted and removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant Colonels of Infantry.

33rd N. I.—Lieutenant Hugh Watson, Captain in Staff Corps, to be Captain—8th March 1871, vice Barrow, promoted and removed from the List of Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry.

The following promotion is made in the Ordnance Department :—

Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary Thomas Naghten to rank as Assistant Commissary, during the absence on leave on private affairs of Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. J. Ward—with effect from the 3rd May 1871.

Colonel's allowance :—

Colonel Edward Schaid John Maddy Boileau, Royal (Madras) Engineers, has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance, by the death, on the 31st March 1871, of Colonel Commandant (Major-General) Edward Lawford, Royal (Madras) Engineers.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, May 17.)

Mr. Francis Nelson Wright, Assistant Settlement Officer, Cawnpore, two months' privilege leave, from the 15th August, 1871.

Mr. Thomas Grey Hanson, Assistant Settlement Officer of Allahabad, three months' privilege leave, from the 20th July next.

Mr. James Casamajor Robertson, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Allahabad, one month and eleven days' privilege leave, from the 15th instant.

Mr. William Richard Niss James, Assistant Commissioner of Calpee, six months' leave, on medical certificate.

Mr. Thomas William Rawlins, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Meerut, one month's privilege leave, from 15th May 1871.

Mr. Edwin Theobald Constable, M.A., Inspector, 1st Circle, Department of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, privilege leave for two months, from the 8th May 1871.

Mr. William H. Holmes, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Allygurh, furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, for 20 months, with effect from the 29th April, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. Sydney Smith to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Dehra Doon, with effect from the 1st of May 1871, vice Mr. Walter Williams, who will revert to his substantive appointment of District Superintendent of Police of Moozuffernuggur.

Mr. Reynold J. M. Pocock to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Agra, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the date on which he took charge from Mr. Sydney Smith.

Captain Alexander Howe Brandy to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Moradabad, vice Captain Thomas Dennehy, appointed to act as Deputy Inspector-General.

Lieutenant Frederick Boller to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Saharunpore.

Captain Horace Christopher Fagan to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Mirzapore.

Mr. Robert Lewis Forbes McMullin to officiate as 5th grade District Superintendent of Police at Jounpore.

Mr. Frederick Walter Gowrey to officiate as 5th grade District Superintendent of Police at Futtehgurh until further orders, with effect from the date on which he took charge from Major Cadell.

Mr. Henry J. Medlicott, Head Assistant, Inspector-General's Office, to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Inspector General of Police, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. Charles Edward Yeatman to officiate as 5th grade District Superintendent of Police, Allahabad, until further orders, with effect from the date on which he took charge from Mr. George Guy Parker.

Mr. John Hadden Fisher, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Allahabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. James Casamajor Robertson, or until further orders.

Mr. Arthur Boolderson, who has reported his return from furlough to Europe, to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Farruckabad.

Mr. James Speed Graves, Assistant Inspector, 1st Circle, Department Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, to take charge of the Office of Inspector of the 1st Circle, Department Public Instruction, during the absence on leave of Mr. Constable, until further orders.

Ensign Peter Keay, Headmaster, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, will hold in future the rank of an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, in the Public Works Department.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Strathclyde (s)	Pearson	London, April 16.
	Arabia (s)	James	Bussora, May 7.

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
19	Phlox (s)	Baker	Coast and Goa.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Gibdowa, schnaid John Maddy Boileau, Royal (Madras) Engineers, has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance, by the death, on the 31st March 1871, of Colonel Commandant (Major-General) Edward Lawford, Royal (Madras) Engineers.
Ship Bostonian, Kerr, Hanter, to Liverpool.
Ship Gatineau, Cumming, to Liverpool.
Ship Baron Macaulay, Cuningham, to Liverpool.
Ship New Margaret, Wright, to Hongkong.
Ship Algonquin, Jones, to Callao.

The Ship Index, to Bremen, began to load yesterday.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May
16 Meinam (P S) .... Galle.

DEPARTURE.

May
16 Meinam (P S).. ..... Calcutta.

Passengers arrived per French steamer Meinam—From Marseilles to Calcutta—Mr Borvillon.
From Galle to Calcutta—Mr Gillies.
From Marseilles to Madras—Rev Rousseau.
From Pondicherry to Madras—Mr Martine, Mr Baudry, Mr Pierret, and Mr Montbrun.
Passenger sailed per French steamer Meinam—From Madras to Calcutta—Mr De la Touche.

DAILY IMPORTS.—19TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Childers, 2 crates crockery, J Rahimtoola.
Neera (s), 12 bundles sheet lead, K Jewa.

FROM LONDON.

Childers, 5 bags corks, Hormusjee and Jeewajee ; 100 boxes bar soap, H Lookmanjee ; 4 packages hardware and 9 packages glassware, E A Cader ; 72 casks sodawater bottles, J. Eduljee Sons ; 45 boxes bar soap, and 55 cases brandy, J M Adumjee.
British Consul, 50 cases biscuits, M P Writer ; 300 kegs iron nails, K Jewa ; 11 packages paper, C Ehsteejy ; 16 casks paints of sorts, P Framjee ; 92 cases Bass' beer, J. Neuberg ; 72 cases brandy, H Pestonjee Sons ; 481 cases oilmanstores ; 100 cases salt, 10 cases currants, 11 cases cheese, and 13 cases biscuits, B Angus & Co.
Lord Canning, 26 cases cheese and 25 cases bacon, H Pestonjee Sons ; 125 boxes candles, C Khetsey.
North Tyne (s), 22 cases drugs, King, King & Co.
Virago (s), 7 cases orange wine, D S Kemp & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia (s), 25 casks corks, P Hoerjeebhoy Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—19TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Helen Scott, 250 bales cotton, Owen and Okell ; 103 bales cotton, Pelly & Co.
Seaforth, 101 bales cotton, S Varjee.
St. Fillans, 101 bales cotton, M Kooseldass ; 200 bales cotton, N Feruchund ; 250 bales cottdn, Owen and Okell ; 500 bales cotton, N Purmanundass.
Ashgrove, 50 bales cotton, H Khan ; 200 bales cotton, L Sanjee.
William Fairburn, 100 bales cotton, Young & Co.
Lorne (s), 500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 15 bales wool, 86 bales cotton, H Gangjee ; 6 bales wool and 3 bales cotton, G Murban.
Orissamme, 15 bales cotton, V Jewraz ; 450 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 30 bales cotton, C Madowjee ; 156 bags linseed, E Monarjee.
Morning Light, 38 bales cotton, E D Sassoon ; 300 bales cotton, M Hurkha ; 50 bales cotton, V Vagjee.
Isabella Kerr, 1,000 bags linseed, Peel, Cassels & Co.
Compta, 35 bales cotton, G P Pim & Co.
British Consul, 200 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co ; 500 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co ; 300 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co.
Virago (s), 9 chests lac, Jones, Scott & Co ; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 60 bales wool, P Kessowjee ; 42 bales wool, M Ranjee ; 32 bales wool, H Thakersey.
Childers, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 500 bales cotton, Behrend Brothers.
Neera (s), 108 cwt. old iron, B M Brandenburg & Co ; 48 bales wool, B Canjee ; 50 bales wool, D Heerjee ; 415 packages wet dates, Stearns, Hobart & Co ; 50 bales cotton, H Bomanjee Touche & Co.
Hannah Law, 150 bundles ambahuldee and 65 bundles nux vomica, M Sewjee ; 100 packages mustard seed and 100 packages turmeric, M Sewjee.
Louisa Fletchrz, 2,287 bundles coir yarn, H Nanjee ; 100 bales cotton, H Nagey.
Evelyn, 75 bales cotton, R Goculdass.
T E Lemon, 50 bales cotton, V Vagjee.
Simla (s), 1 bale cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.
Gatineau, 60 bales cotton, M Vurdhman.

FOR LONDON.

Simla (s), 10 chests blood stone, W Bawanjee ; 68 bundles E teeth, B Vullybhoy.
Enterpe, 60 cases gum, G Fazul & Co.
Neera (s), 5 cases indigo, S Tyebjee ; 21 bundleh hides, C Nanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Oriental, 160 bags myrabolams, A Blascheck & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Enterpe, 100 bales cotton, M.Thakersey.
Rinaldo, 107 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co ; 800 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia (s), 200 bags ground nuts and 50 bags rapeseed, Ritchie, Pollexfen & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Anna Henderson, 71 packages oilbanum, D Dossa.
Mongolia (s), 12 bales cotton, B Joomka ; 132 bales cotton, N J Abram ; 24 bales cotton, S Tyebjee & Co ; 57 bales cotton, L Dattoo ; 98 bales cotton, S Khoosalchund ; 14 packages fishmaws and 185 bundles sharkfins, N Gangjee ; 267 pieces E teeth, J Peerbhoy ; 125 bales cotton, N B Mody & Co ; 25 packages sellarus, A Budroodin & Co.

THE QUEEN'S BOOK, IN MARATHI, will be PUBLISHED on the QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant. Persons who have not already subscribed, and who may be desirous of subscribing to the same, are requested to send in their names to the Translator on or before MONDAY, the 22nd instant, addressed to
RAO SAHEB GANPATRAO MOROBA PITALE,
University Office, Town Hall, Bombay.
The price of the Book is Rs. 6 per copy, exclusive of postage.
The List of Patrons and Subscribers will be given at the end of the Book.
Bombay, 18th May 1871.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND TO BE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BAYLEY—MURRAY—May 6th, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. C. Rhenius, Captain William C. Bayley, Madras Staff Corps, son of Major-General Bayley, Madras Staff Corps, to Jeannie only daughter of John Murray, Esq., M.A., F.C.L., Copsig Avenue, Ewingtown.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1871.

NOT very long ago a statement was advanced that the Bombay Education Society was in possession of a considerable reserve fund amounting to about two lakhs of rupees, and this statement took the public quite by surprise. The least that could be said about the intelligence was that it was exceedingly marvellous, seeing that the Society had been in the habit of assuring the public year by year of the difficulty of maintaining their schools efficiently, without greater help from the public and from Government. Increasing demands were made from parents and guardians of children for their maintenance ; many children were returned to their friends ; and the Poona Infant School was closed by transferring the children to the schools at Byculla. All the efforts were made in order to reduce expenditure ; it was very improbable, therefore, that the Society had a reserved fund of two lakhs of rupees. The annual report of the Society for the past year has just been issued, and on looking into the accounts appended to the report the only funds which appear to the credit account consisted of a cash balance of Rs. 2,744, of which Rs. 1,700 were contractor's deposits, and Rs. 25,175 in the treasury, being the principal and interest of six very ancient trust funds contributed by the admirers of "Baxter," "Eleanor Boyd," "Willock," "Turner," "Archdeacon Barnes," and an "Afghan reward fund." It is not a little curious to note that since the days of Bishop Carr, these special funds collected in honour of honourable individuals have ceased to be formed in support of the Byculla Schools. Is it because we have had no honourable men whose memories deserved to be cherished in these schools that the falling off has occurred ? Bombay has never been either so wealthy or so generous as during the last quarter of a century, and strangely enough that quarter of a century has passed away without the Byculla Schools receiving so much as a thousand rupees towards an endowment. Bishops, priests, archdeacons, right honourables, and honourables have occupied the place of presidents, patrons, vice patrons, gentlemen directors, lady directresses, and managing committees ; in fact, the three first pages of the report under review are wholly occupied with the names of the leading men and women of Bombay, but the influence of this great body of the supporters of the Society during the last twenty years has not been remarkably great when compared with the twenty preceding years of the schools' history. Beyond a quarter of a lakh of rupees in the treasury, and a thousand rupees in the bank, the Education Society appears to have possessed no other fund on the 1st of January last. We perceive, then, the baselessness of the statement that the Society was in possession of a magnificent reserve fund.

The Society's report shows the following receipts and expenditure for 1870—

Receipts	Rs. 1,04,346
Expenditure	1,01,601
The receipts were contributed by—	
Government	50,891
Education Society's Press	31,433
Public subscriptions	6,488
All other sources	16,534
Total....	1,04,346

Salaries absorb about Rs. 27,000 of this sum, or nearly 27 per cent. of the income from all sources. Government pay nearly one-half of the expenses by contributions such as subscription, Rs. 5,280 ; grants-in-aid, Rs. 2,520 ; allowance for legitimate children, Rs. 7,198 ; allowance for maintenance of soldiers' children, Rs. 34,472 ; subscription to military asylum, Rs. 1,421. Friends of children on the Society's foundation have paid Rs. 6,945. The indirect contributions of Government to the schools are made through the press, but in this case Government receive a *quid pro quo*, though the work may not be done in the cheapest market. A shameful item of Rs. 460 appears in the expenditure account of the schools under the head of "Byculla Church Pew rent," i.e., the funds of the schools are taxed by the church for accommodation for the children. This would be a shameful charge at any time, but especially must it bear this character when it is remembered that the ground on which the church is built was taken from the schools and remains to this day unpaid for—at least we can find no reference to such a payment in any of the Society's reports within our reach. An attempt has recently been made to claim for the church a portion of the school compound. Surely this spoliation will never be permitted.

There is a remark made in page 13 of the Society's report which appears specially deserving of notice : it is that "in the interests of the soldier's child it is earnestly to be hoped that Government will speedily take steps for the re-organization of the military asylum scheme." We have frequently heard the Society express this hope, but if it should be gratified, what will become of the Society ? In the fact that Government are the chief supporters of the Byculla Schools, their withdrawal of the children of the military asylum to their own school would leave the Society to depend for existence upon their press alone, plus the "nineteen or twenty days expenditure only" which is contributed by the public every year. In these days of retrenchment of expenditure it is probable enough that Government will be compelled to throw the Byculla Schools and the children of the military asylum overboard altogether, granting State aid only for educational purposes, in accordance with the rules established by Lord Canning. It seems that the Education Society contemplate quite a different kind of "re-organization," but of this we can see no assurance, and would therefore advise the Society to keep very quiet in the possession of their goose that lays the golden egg, and not attempt to become rich in a day by killing the said goose by stirring it up too frequently or too vehemently with their long pole of a report. Government have befriended the Society to the extent of many lakhs of rupees, a greater number of lakhs than any other charitable institution in the Presidency has received, let them therefore be content with the present financial arrangements between themselves and Government, and let them use their individual and collective influence in drawing public favour towards their schools. Deny it as the Society may, these schools have not been in favour with the public for many years past as is evident by the want of support which they have experienced during the last twenty years. This cannot be a boasting matter for the management past and present, and when the Society point so loudly to the fact that they have maintained an existence for fifty-six years, let them in justice remember the benign influence which the sustaining hand of Government has exercised towards the schools during a great portion of this period.

As an educational body the work of the Society is, we are glad to see from the report of the Government examiner, thanks mainly to the efforts of the head master, decidedly improving. For many years the Society were content with supplying the children with the most elementary teaching, we dare not call it education, for, compared with the native schools of Bombay, such as the Elphinstone, the Free Church, and the General Assembly's, the Byculla Schools were not to be mentioned in the same breath. As Christian institutions they were not schools at all but simply refuges for the destitute poor, and the tenacity with which the Society persisted in maintaining a pauper denomination, proud to call themselves a "Society for the education of the poor," made us doubt whether education would ever be afforded to the children according to the measure of their intellectual capacity. The truth is that the evidence of the want of education which was apparent in these schools was brought home to the Society in such a remarkable manner soon after other Christian schools were established in Bombay, that some excuse was found to be required to throw the odium of the failure of the Byculla Schools off the heads of the Society, and the best available excuse was to give prominence to the name of the Society as a Society for educating the poor. Force was attempted to be given to the name of the Society by repeatedly declaring that the object the Society had in view was to fit the children to occupy humble stations in life. Belonging to the class of the humble poor in early life, it was considered proper to fix their future destiny in the same station in adult life. It was forgotten that the Society proclaimed themselves to be the "promoters of education," and forgotten, too, that the children who found their way into the Byculla Schools might possibly have brains, and that the use of brains was, amongst other uses, to receive education. For all practical purposes of education in any acceptable sense, the large salaries that were paid to the masters and mistresses in former years would have been more profitably spent in supplying the children with bread and cod-liver-oil, for then the result would have been satisfactorily exhibited in the thew and sinew of the children, by the development of which they would have been better fitted to follow those occupations in humble life which the Society considered it was proper that they should occupy. But we must not quarrel with the past now that the Society have experienced an awakening from their error and have resolved to become educators of the poor in something more than in name. The last public body in Bombay to engage in the intellectual race, let us hope that the Society's schools will not remain behind to be laughed at by other education societies. The examination reports of Mr. Chatfield and Mr. Barrett, though by no means satisfactory for schools that boast of an existence of upwards of half a century, are still sufficiently encouraging as indicating a decided progress on former years. The words "University of Bombay" are actually once mentioned in last year's report, and although it only refers to the vaulting ambition of the pupil teachers of the boys' school, it is something to know that the Society have even remotely recognized the existence of a University in Bombay, and to hope that some day the Byculla Schools may achieve an immortal triumph in sending an alumnus there to represent the "poor within the Government of Bombay." It is true that the directors' report for 1869 stated "that the tastes of the boys of which this school consists lead them to prefer being apprenticed to mechanical trades in the railway or other workshops to pursuing their studies under the higher standards with the view of obtaining employment in offices." This judgment against the poor boys of the school is pronounced by a very respectable body of gentlemen, and it is not for us to oppose it. But in defence of those who are unable to defend themselves, may it not be enquired whether "tastes" do not differ in the Byculla Schools as elsewhere ; and if the tastes of the boys at Byculla are all at one dead level, whether these are natural or educated and cultivated tastes ? Is it true that the education in the Byculla Schools in past years has really produced the result which the directors so piteously and charitably deplore ? Or is it that the sound system of education imparted there has failed to turn even one of the 150 children of the boys' school into the cultivation of a loftier taste than that of struggling through life as a mechanic ? Or, once more, how can it be accounted for that all the school should betray a mechanical taste ? But we will pursue the enquiry no further ; our own impression is that the explanation of the directors regarding the "tastes" of the boys in the Byculla School is only an attempt made in justification of the want of pupils in the fifth standard.

There is progress in education in the Society's schools, and this is a matter for congratulation. Let this progress go on for a few years, and a better "taste" will soon be exhibited by the boys. Some of them will surely be found willing and anxious to love education primarily for itself and secondarily for its ulterior personal advantages. Then the object of the Society will be in a fair way of accomplishment, and the spirits of those who founded and guarded the schools in the earlier and precarious years of their existence will look down approvingly upon their successors and bless them for their work of faith and labour of love undertaken with the purest intention to do all the good in their power to the children of the poor within the Government of Bombay.

ONCE more the "Times of India" has winced under the lash applied to a very tender place ; and again we give his refined language the benefit of our circulation :—

"Our daily contemporary, in reproducing Mr. L. Ashburner's letter to us (which he was in every way welcome to do) must needs indulge in another spurt of literary ruffianism. Whatever else might be said as to our contemporary's puerile trick of reiterating his silly calumnies, it cannot, at any rate, be characterised as "manly."

LORD NAPIER, the Governor of Madras, was to lecture yesterday in the Evangelistic Hall, Madras, on Painting.

DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS H. C. Foss, British Medical Service, has been allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

MAJOR GENERAL L. BARROW, C. B., Madras Staff Corps, Chief Commissioner of Oudh, has been allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under the furlough regulations of 1854.

THE Madras Government has requested the Government of India to move the Secretary of State for India to obtain some decision regarding the probation and admission of native officers of the Madras Army to the Order of British India.

THE undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed in the office of the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces :—

"Improvements in the wheels of traction carriages and other vehicles :" by William Firth, of Rose Villa, Viewforth, Edinburgh, in the county of Mid-Lothian, Scotland.

"Improvements in machinery for pressing cotton and other materials :" by Walter West, of No. 9, Saint Paul's Road, Camden Town ; and Daniel Kemp West, of No. 7, Liddington Place, Oakley Square, both in the county of Middlesex, England.

"Improvements in the means and apparatus for working breaks for the rolling-stock of railways and tramways, as also for working feed-water pumps in connection therewith :" by George Westinghouse, junior, of the city of Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, United States of America.

"Machine for rolling tea-leaf :" by S. C. Davidson.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

EXPLOSION OF A CARTRIDGE MANUFACTORY IN PARIS.

VERSAILLES, 18TH MAY.

An explosion occurred yesterday in a cartridge manufactory in the neighbourhood of the Champs de Mars. One hundred persons fell victims to the explosion, which is supposed to have been the result of a plot.

The Versailles Assembly has adopted the ratification of the Treaty of Peace with Germany. An exchange—proposed by Germany—of the French frontiers towards Luxemburg for the arrondissement Belfort was adopted by 440 against 98 votes.

PROBABILITY OF AN ATTACK ON PARIS.

LONDON, 18TH MAY.

Paris telegrams state that the Committee of Public Safety calls upon the National Guards to ensure the triumph of Paris, showing that frightful results would follow a victory by the Versailles troops.

The Prussians are cutting down the forest between Rainoy and Montfermeil, in order to provide a great quantity of fascines and gabions. It is believed that these preparations are destined for an attack on Paris in a few days.

Twenty important members of the Commune have retired, protesting against the existence of a Committee of Public Safety.

LONDON, 18TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was generally dull and heavy, but Surats were in fair demand.

Fair Dhollera 6d.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending 17th instant show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£14,003,000.	Inc.	750,000.
Bills Discounted...	£18,000,000.	Dec.	750,000.
Bullion	£24,125,000.	Inc.	750,000.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Simla, 2,440 tons, 630 h. p., Captain W. D. Anderson, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr John Harris
General, Mrs and Miss Barrow
Mr and Mrs O'Brien and three children
Mr A J Dodson
Mr and Miss R Brook and three children
Mr Edward Lewis
Dr Foss
Mr and Mrs Deacon
Mr Hadon
Asst-Surgeon Royle
Lieutenant Wooley
Lieutenant E Rogers
Dr Wyllie
Mrs H Pryce
Lieutenant Armstrong

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr James, C S
Mr Geo. M Folkard
Lieut-Colonel and Mrs Fuller
Captain Trevor's child
Mr Hugh Maxwell
Mrs Thomas Bisy
Mr Fitzgerald
Mr H Christian
Mr Edward Giles
Dr Robert Bird
Mr Kilvert
Mr R B Keenan
Captain Marryat
Rev C H A Dall.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Dr and Mrs Almeida
Mr Antone Lopes Mendes
Mr Antone Farrar
Mr Francisco Nolla, wife and infant
Mr F C Logo
Mr F A Menezes
Mr J B Athalda.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr W E Neale, C S
Mr H E Bright
Mr F C Chapman
Colonel Herbert
Miss Douglas
Mrs Way
Mr George Hooper
Mr J Halliday
Mr J M Leishman
Mr John Brand
Mr Edward Jones.

FOR ADEN.—Mr and Mrs G A Buckler.

THE S.S. ORCHIS.

THE s. s. ORCHIS arrived at Malta all well yesterday (Friday) morning, having made the run from this port in 22 days. She encountered heavy head winds throughout the whole passage.

PASSENGERS FROM LONDON.

THE s. s. STRATHCLYDE, 1,254 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, arrived yesterday from London via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers :—

Mr A Madrett, Dr and Mrs Hare, Mr Acland, Mr DeSouza, Mrs Glynn, and Mrs Redmare.

The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

CABLE EXTENSION.

We are informed by the Agent of the British Indian Submarine Telegraph Company that the Singapore-Hongkong Telegraph Cable Expedition started from Singapore at eight o'clock yesterday morning.

THE S.S. APIS.

MR. GUMPERT has received a telegram from Trieste, dated Thursday afternoon, reporting that the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Apis, which left Bombay for Trieste on the 2nd inst., met with a cyclone, in consequence of which the departure of this steamer from Trieste to Bombay, which was to take place on the 8th June, will be postponed. The telegram does not say where the cyclone was met, nor where the Apis was when last heard of, but the Austrian Lloyd's Agent here infers from it that the steamer had safely reached Suez by the 18th inst., that the passengers are all safe, and that the boat had suffered no very serious damage, but such as a few days will probably suffice to repair. It is likely that the Apis met that cyclone which swept over the Indian Ocean and Arabian Sea during the first week of May, before she passed Aden. The two last mail steamers from Suez reported monsoon weather off Socotra and strong northerly winds in the Red Sea. It will be found that the Apis proved herself a capital boat in the rough weather she had to encounter.

POPULAR (AUSTRALIAN) DELUSIONS.—That a tenpenny nail costs ten pence. That three hundred per annum is an object with Parliamentary candidates. That the mail will bring news of the end of the war. That cleaned clothes look as good as new. That the 'limp' and the 'bend' are becoming. That it requires a brace of parsons to marry a fashionable couple. That the "Under the Verandah" business is as good as ever. That Insurance Companies rejoice at a tremendous fire. That "a saving of a sacrifice" are bargains.—*Melbourne Argus*.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

APRIL 25.

THE Select Committee appointed by the House of Commons to consider the subject of Indian finance resumed its sittings this morning, Mr. Ayrton in the chair.

Sir CHARLES WINGFIELD was recalled and re-examined. He stated that he wished to explain one or two points referred to in his evidence at the previous sitting. The confiscation of proprietary rights in the soil of Oude was very much misapprehended at the time, because the talookdars were all replaced in the possession of the estates they held prior to the mutiny. It was supposed the confiscation had never any practical effect at all. But that was not so ; because, though the talookdars were replaced in possession of their estates, it was by power of the British Government. Five or six estates of talookdars who had shown loyalty to the British Government during the rebellion, and who had protected Englishmen during the mutiny, were exempted from the general confiscation. There was a clause in the deeds by which full power was conferred on the talookdars of disposing of their estates by will or in any way they pleased ; but should they die intestate, the succession was to be by the law of primogeniture, or rather the law called the law of primogeniture in India, which was more properly called succession undivided to a single person ; but it did not follow that the eldest son got it, as, if he were incapable or a lunatic, he would be set aside for another son. Then it was worthy of notice that by this confiscation the British Government set aside the policy it pursued on the annexation of the province. The next point he wished to remark upon was with regard to the position of the cultivators of the soil in Oude. They had no proprietary right in the soil, and claimed none. When Lord Lawrence became Governor-General, he wished to carry out in Oude the system that had been adopted in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, which was to declare that the cultivators who had been twelve years, or some period of time, in occupation, should be possessed of the right of occupancy. Both in the Punjab and in the North-Western Provinces there were cultivators with and cultivators without the right of occupancy. This distinction was utterly unknown in Oude. He objected to this proposal of Lord Lawrence's ; the talookdars also strongly objected to it as utterly unknown in the province, and as creating a new interest in the land, and as being against the provision of the title-deeds, that subordinate rights should remain as they had been previously enjoyed. This controversy was maintained strongly on both sides, and was at last submitted to Sir Charles Wood, who put the issue on the right basis, that no rights not existing before the annexation of Oude could now be created, and therefore the question was, did the cultivators possess any right of occupancy in the soil before the annexation of the province, and he directed an inquiry. This inquiry was held, and the report of the officers who conducted it was that the cultivators never had any right independent of the talookdars. The question was ultimately settled by the talookdars agreeing that such cultivators as were members of the proprietary families in the villages, and who had previously been in possession of land, not as cultivators, but as proprietors, who had for some years lost their proprietary rights, but had remained in possession as cultivators, should have certain advantages in respect of rent ; that was, that they should have a right of occupancy on terms below the competition rent. The consequence was, that probably some 10 or 15 per cent. of the cultivators of Oude had a right of occupancy in perpetuity at rents more favourable than tenants at will. The rest were tenants from year to year. In that respect the conditions of the cultivators in Oude differed from that of those in the North-Western Provinces, where, by a twelve years' occupancy, they acquired a right of occupancy at fair and equitable rents, which, in the event of dispute, were determined by the Collector. Of course that had been very much objected to, and Sir Barnes Peacock gave a judgment in favour of the proprietors, but that judgment was afterwards reversed by the full bench. The landowners, however, defeated that by turning the cultivator out before he had completed his twelfth year, during which he could by no length of permissive occupancy acquire a right against the landlord. He did not think the term of thirty years for the settlement was a bit too long. The land was cultivated generally in small portions ; in the Punjab it was an average of four acres. The cultivation was always rich ; but he should think that the area under cultivation since the annexation had much increased. He was opposed to a permanent settlement and to the redemption of the land revenue. If the Government got so much money from the redemption of land revenue, they would probably waste it. The land revenue could not increase, but the term for which it was fixed expired. If prices continued to rise at the rate they had been r

CIRCULAR OF THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

The circular of the Mofussil Company, Limited, of yesterday's date, contains the following information regarding the weather and the crops, received from the cotton districts :—

Dhollera, 15th May.—We have had rain every day during the week. On the 10th instant there was a perfect hurricane, and the rain poured down for over four hours ; the country about here is covered with water, and communication with the districts for the present cut off. Our supplies during the week amounted to about 1,500 candies only : 2,000 doorsa are on the road from Wudwan and other places, but the cotton when it reaches this market will be in a damaged state. From enquiries I have made, I learn that about six annas of the crop still remain in the districts.

Broach, 17th.—I regret to report a continuance of wet and stormy weather during the week, in consequence of which business is quite at a stand-still.

In the Surat districts, where the rain has been heavier than in Broach, over 5 inches have been registered from Saturday the 13th instant till this morning. The weather has every appearance of the monsoon, and great damage to kupas and cotton in the open and in transit is apprehended.

Wundhia, 16th.—Owing to better advices from the home markets, prices in our market have for the last three days advanced, they are to-day Rs. 187 per candy in F. P. B. on Bombay terms, with an upward tendency. About 200 candies arrived during the week of what may be termed very fair quality. It is maintained that at least 3,000 bojas are still in the villages, which no doubt will find their way to market if prices keep advancing. The weather continues fine.

Comrawuttee, 17th.—We have still about 75 candies a day coming in. Reports from outside say that there are lots of cotton cleaned and uncleaned in some towns which are being held back for better rates. Weather has cleared up.

Shenagaun, 13th.—Our supplies to this market for the week totalled about 149 candies. They will now gradually diminish, until rain falls, and shuts up the roads. The Coonbies have started to turn up the land in many places for next year's crops. The weather has been fine, with a slight shower or two.

Ekanagaun, 17th.—According to the register kept in our cotton market, 105,000 bojas or about 35,000 candies have been received up to date, of which nearly the whole has been despatched in full-pressed bales (73,483 up to 5th instant.) Supplies this week show a slight increase instead of decrease over those of last week, 1,200 candies having arrived, which perhaps may be accounted for by the upward movement in prices. Should this rise continue, arrivals will certainly not drop off so rapidly as they were doing a week ago.

Carwar, 13th.—Unsatisfactory as was my last report, I regret to say that there is still no improvement to note. Heavy monsoon weather, thunderstorms, and rain have ruled during the past week, and as a matter of course business has been almost suspended. Arrivals both here and in Compta have fallen off, probably owing to the bad roads through the black soil above Ghaut having been rendered impassable by the rain. Demand by coast dealers has been most active to fill contracts in Bombay, but in the present state of affairs the contracts run a poor chance of being completed. High prices are being paid, so that with enormous charges for shipping and triple rates of freight there must in any case result a heavy loss to dealers. Compta port has been practically shut for a fortnight past, and here about a dozen patimars are lying waiting a favourable turn in the weather.

BOMBAY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Green returned from Matheran on Thursday.

Mr. Hormusjee Ardaseer Suntook of Bombay was presented at the Queen's Levée held at St. James' Palace on the 26th April last.

Bulsar.—The long standing dispute between the liquor sellers of Bulsar and the mamlutdar of that place has been settled by the Revenue Commissioner, N. D.

Municipal Cases.—Last week the magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court disposed of a number of municipal cases, the fines inflicted in which amounted to Rs. 134.

The Police.—Mr. Fram ee Bhickajee, constable, Dhobie Talao section, has been transferred to the D division, and Mr. Mahon, European constable, has been posted at Dhobie Talao.

Ahmedabad Collectorate.—From the weather report of the Ahmedabad collectorate, for the fortnight ending 30th April, we see that the weather was hot and the state of public health good.

A Native Chief.—On Thursday a native Chief of Kattywar arrived in Bombay with a few followers. He has taken up his residence temporarily in one of the bungalows of the Hope Hall Hotel.

Master Attendant's Department.—Mr. Sculthorpe, Senior Pilot, has been appointed to act as Second Assistant Master Attendant and Harbour Master, vice Mr. Jolley, who has proceeded to England on privilege leave.

The Madras Commander-in-Chief.—A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery yesterday on the occasion of the departure of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army. His Excellency in Bombay General Haines stayed at Government House, Malabar Point.

Mr. Shanbag Vittul, one of the successful candidates in the late examination for the situation of High Court pleadership or sub-judgship, is about to resign his appointment as Assistant Canarese and Marathi Translator and Interpreter in the High Court, his object being to practise in that Court.

Programme of Music to be played by the Band of H. M.'s 19th Regiment N. I., at the Esplanade, this evening :—

March	Oh Willie ..... Burkhardt.
Overture	Don Juan ..... Mozart.
Quadrille	Fantasia ..... Hertel.
Potpourri	Musical Tour ..... Coussali.
Valse	Marion ..... Coote.
Galop	Earl of Chester ..... Koessel.

God save the Queen.

Postponement of Regimental Movement.—It was arranged to transfer, in a couple of months hence, the Belooch regiment, now at Hydrabad, to Kurrachee, the Belooch corps stationed here being sent up as a relief. Owing to the oppressive state of the weather this early transfer has been postponed till November next.—*Sindia*, May 17.

A Send case for the Bombay Sessions.—A mandamus has been issued to the jailor here to forward the gharry-wallahs, convicted at the Criminal Sessions the other day of complicity in the theft of the lamps, committed by the Police Magistrate for awaiting trial, to Bombay by the last steamer leaving Kurrachee for that place this month, in order to give evidence at the trial of the soldiers before the High Court. A lieutenant of the 66th and the sergeant-major of the corps have been subpœnaed to enter appearance there also. —*Ibid.*

The Lunatic Asylum at Hydrabad, an institution raised by means of the munificent gift of Rs. 50,000, by the well known Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer Readymoney, of Bombay, will be completed in a month hence. The construction of this building will cause the abolition of the Lunatic Asylum at Larkhana in Upper Sind, the inmates of which will, we learn, be transferred to Hydrabad. The rumour hitherto current was that either the Civil Surgeon of Kotree or that of Hydrabad would be placed in charge of the Asylum, but we now hear that Dr. Balchandra Soodaram, the present charge of Larkhana, with his establishment, will be transferred to the new institution.—*Ibid.*

The Government Steamer Sind.—H. M. S. Sind, Captain Westbrook, left Aden for Bombay on the 1st current, but the strong gales which drove everything before them blew her to the northward, and she arrived off Manora at eight o'clock on Saturday night. As no pilot went off it was deemed necessary to bring the vessel to anchor. At about eleven she commenced dragging her anchor, and it was thought prudent to get under weigh and stand off and on under easy steam until daylight. The pilot boarded the steamer at six o'clock, and within an hour she came into the harbour. The Sind left the H. M. S. Forte, Rear-Admiral Cockburn, and the French frigate Juno, at Aden. The Sind lost her paddle-box and funnel during a gale she encountered, and will be delayed here until the necessary repairs are effected.—*Ibid.*

The Sind Railway.—The delay in the arrival of the train yesterday from Kurrachee set conjectures afloat, and Dame Rumour was as busy as ever in promulgating the most absurd reports. We sent our Jenkins to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the different statements made in regard to the cause of the delay, but all his efforts to elicit particulars proved of no avail ; to the questions he put he received for answer the reply that there was a strict order to prevent information regarding the railway from being furnished to the press, the penalty for breach of the order being instant dismissal. A passenger by the train, whom we happened to meet, informed us that some portions of the line between Dorbejee and Landi gave way in half a dozen places. Measures were at once taken, under the personal superintendence of the Agent, to rectify the injuries. The up-train went over safely before the accidents occurred to the line.—*Ibid.*

Theatricals at Mahableshwur.—By private letter from Mahableshwur, we learn that one of the prettiest theatre bills ever seen has just appeared there. Two performances are to be given in Frere Hall under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor. The pieces are a comedietta, "An Artist's Proof," by Berkeley ; and a comedy, "War to the Knife," by H. B. Byron. Two better conceived comedies could not be selected. The dramatis personæ are gentlemen and ladies well known in the highest circles of Poona society ; and with them failure is impossible. We envy the sojourners at Mahableshwur the rich treat in store for them on Monday and Tuesday evenings next. May this élite corps dramatique not lay aside their rôles when they return to Poona.—*Deccan Herald*, May 19.

Watches.—The Lord Mayor of London last month convicted an unprincipled watchmaker for selling a gold watch with the name of "McCabe" fraudulently affixed to it. The offence was fully proved and the full penalty inflicted, with the option of a month's imprisonment. As it is now generally known that a great many spurious watches bearing the name of the well-known "McCabe," Cornhill, are being supplied to the Indian markets, it behoves intending purchasers to take care that their watch comes from but responsible traders, whose reputation precludes the chance of fraud.

Infant Nourishment.—In the Royal Nurseries the Food prepared by Savory and Moore has the preference. Dr. H. Barker says, it "resembles Mother's Milk as closely as possible." "The Infant Prince thrives upon it as a Prince should."—Soc. Sci. Rev. "Highly nourishing and easily digested."—Dr. Hassall. No Boiling or Straining required. Tins 1s., 2s., 5s., and 10s. Prepared by Savory and Moore, 143, New Bond Street, London. Sold by all Chemists and Italian Warehousemen.

THE RECENT WIDOW MARRIAGE.

At the Girgaum Police Court on Wednesday Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne,) solicitor, applied on behalf of Mr. Madhowdas Raghoonathdas, who was recently married to a woman of the Kapole Bania caste, for a summons against Mr. Gopaldas Madhowdas and Purshotumdas Munmohundas, on a charge of defamation. The case arises out of a meeting of the Kapole caste, which was held last week, and at which a paper defamatory of the character of Mr. Madhowdas and his wife was read out. Mr. Nana Morojee told Mr. Payne to file a written information and that the application would be granted.

We learn that Mr. Madhowdas has through his solicitors called upon Mr. Gopaldas to furnish him with a copy of the resolution passed at the Kapole Banias' meeting last week.

THE DROWNING OF A SHIP'S CARPENTER.

The enquiry into the circumstances connected with the death of James Watt, carpenter of the ship Hyderabad, who met his death at the Apollo Bunder on the 13th instant, was resumed yesterday at the European General Hospital, before Dr. Thomas Blaney, Deputy Coroner. One more witness was called.

Jamsetjee Cowasjee said—I am a dubash and was on the Apollo Bunder on the evening of Saturday the 13th of May. I saw a European standing on the steps of the pier. From his appearance I should say he was in a state of excitement. He took off his hat and dashed it on the steps, and then an upper garment, whether a jacket or coat I am unable to say, and threw that also on the steps, and immediately afterwards jumped into the water. I perceived that he was unable to swim, for he was struggling to keep above water. I called to some men who were in a boat to rescue what appeared to me to be a drowning man. Many other persons came to the steps from which the European jumped with the intention of affording what assistance they were able. Mr. Hammond, the proprietor of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, threw a life-buoy to the deceased, which he tried to secure, but missed. In a few seconds after missing the life-buoy, a boat that was near the spot took the European on board and brought him on shore. He was then alive. The European who jumped into the water from the steps of the pier was a tall thin man, and appeared to be about forty years of age. He was not pushed into the water by anybody as there was no person near him, nor did he fall in accidentally.

The jury found that the deceased's death had been caused by congestion of the lungs, from having voluntarily thrown himself into the sea.

A CURIOUS CASE OF CHEATING.

The other day Chooneelall Varjeewundas, a mehta in the service of Bhaisetti Jumnadas, appeared before Mr. Showell and laid the following information against Vas Nurotum Purshotum, Seedee Ismail, and Husson Ali, charging them with cheating :—

Chooneelall Varjeewundas said—I am a mehta in the service of Bhaisetti Jumnadas, and live in Bhooleshwur Street. I had a conversation with one Vas Nurotum Purshotum and one Seedee Ismail on the 11th December last, and also on the 25th of that month with the said Vas Nurotum Purshotum alone ; in consequence of which conversations I went to my master's house at Tardeo on the night of the 26th ult. at 7 o'clock. At 8 o'clock the said Vas Nurotum Purshotum, the said Seedee Ismail, and one Husson Ali came to my master's house. After some conversation we all went to the stable attached to the bungalow. A light was brought there. The Seedee told me to bring an instrument for digging. I went out and got one from the malice. I returned with the instrument into the stable. The Seedee told me to dig the ground a little. I dug a little. The Seedee then told me, "Let Husson Ali dig the ground," and he did so. After that ground was dug by the said Husson Ali, the said Seedee Ismail asked me for a piece of cloth. I gave him the piece of cloth. The Seedee covered the hole in the ground with the cloth. He then continued to pray for half an hour, after which Husson Ali removed the cloth at the Seedee's direction. I then saw the upper part of a copper vessel in the hole, and a snake. The Seedee then told Husson to put his hand into the copper vessel and take out the money. Husson Ali at first said he could not do so as the snake would sting him, but he afterwards put his hand in and took out a gold mohur. The Seedee handed it to me and said, " Don't fear, there are many such in the vessel." He afterwards asked me for Rs. 525. I said I had no money, but that I would give him any sum he wanted after the treasure was made over to me by him. He then said he did not want the money for himself, but to feed fakeers, poor people and others. He said that unless I paid the rupees the snake and treasure would disappear. He said the money must be paid the next morning. I consented to pay the money to the said Vas Nurotum Purshotum the next morning. We all left the stable except Husson Ali. I then went home. The next day I paid the money to the said Vas Nurotum Purshotum. I paid him Rs. 626 notes and rupees. I do not know the numbers of the notes. I paid the money in Nurotum's house. No one else besides us two was present. On Wednesday morning next I went to the house of the said Vas Nurotum Purshotum and spoke to him about the treasure. He said to me that he would let me know if the Seedee came for him and me. I then went home. The same day, in consequence of what Subedar Ackar Ali and the mallee aforesaid told me, I went to the Comercarry Chowkey and saw Seedee Ismail there. I charged him with cheating me. I went the same day to the house of Nurotum, but he could not be found. I have not seen him since that day. The day before yesterday I went to the Commissioner's Office, and was referred to this Court for a warrant. I have not got any portion of the treasure above referred to. I never went to the stable of my master's house since the night of the 26th above referred to. I charge the said Vas Nurotum Purshotum, Seedee Ismail, and Husson Ali with cheating, and I pray that they may be apprehended and dealt with according to law.

A warrant was granted as prayed for, and the police have as yet been unable to apprehend more than one of the prisoners, namely, Vas Nurotum Purshotum, who was placed before Mr. Nana Morojee in the Girgaum Police Court yesterday on a charge of cheating, and was remanded to jail.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Gatinbau, 1,165 tons, Captain J. Cumming, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 7,328 bales of cotton, 28 bales of wool, 500 cwts. of linseed, and 48½ must and seed.

The barque New Margaret, 370 tons, Captain G. Wright, will sail to-day for Hongkong with a cargo of 1,305 bales of cotton, 813 cwts. of olibanum, 576 cwts. of sandalwood, and 25 bales of twist.

The ship Baron Macaulay, 1,307 tons, Captain O. Cunningham, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,065¼ bales of cotton, 100 bales of wool, 1,627½ cwts. of linseed, 160½ cwts. of surree seed, and 1,644 cwts. of galls.

The ship Robert Kerr, 1,191 tons, Captain W. Hunter, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 5,764 bales of cotton, 100 bales of wool, 947 cwts. of linseed, 668 cwts. of galls, 275 cwts. of surree seed, 1,785 cwts. of linseed, and 191 cwts. of coir yarn.

The s. s. Arabia, 674 tons, Captain James, arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mrs. Way and child, Miss Herbert and child, Mr. and Mrs. Penney, Mr. E. James, Miss Egan, Mrs. Somerset, Mrs. Sachoo, Mr. and Mrs. George ; and one hundred and eight adults and thirty eight children as deck passengers.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Sunday after Ascension, 21st May.

St. Thomas' Cathedral.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with second Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 350.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 164, 300, and 125.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration.)
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 5 and 125.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 274, 126, and 301.
The offertories to be devoted to the choir.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.
7-45 A.M.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 123 (O Saviour, who for man hast trod), and 124 (Thou art gone up on high.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 125 (Jesu, our hope, our heart's desire), 122 (O Lord most High), and 293 (See the Conqueror mounts in triumph).
Collections for church expenses and the poor.

Christ Church, Byculla.

7 A.M.—Holy Communion (celebration).
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer with Litany and Sermon. Hymns 125 and 122.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 151, 293 (1st part), and 279.

St. Andrew's Church, Apollo Street, Fort.
[Church of Scotland.]
11 A.M.—Morning service.
6 P.M.—Evening service.
Service every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

Bombay Baptist Mission.

7-30 A.M.—At 15, Middle Colaba.
6 P.M.—At 5, Clare Road, Byculla.

The Harbour.

There will be Divine service on board H. M. S. Ausland at 11 A.M.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Trincomallee, 19th May, 8-15 P.M.—H. M. S. Cossack from Madras arrived.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

Kurrachee, 19th May, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 19th May, 12-55 P.M. ; via Turkey, 18th May, 8-10 P.M. America, via Turkey, 18th May, 11-50 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 19th May, 11 25 A.M. ; via Turkey, 19th May, 9-40 A.M. Cable right to Fao ; Turkish line right to Pera ; Persian line right to London.

SUPPOSED DEATH FROM BEATING.

Dr. Hewlett held an inquest yesterday at Bhoywada concerning the death of Louisa Dame, wife of a cultivator by name Joseph Dama. The woman was about thirty years of age, and lived with her husband at Cooria. On Thursday afternoon deceased's brothers went to the garden at Mahim where they worked, and saw there the deceased rolling on the ground. They asked her what was the matter, and she said that she had been beaten by her husband on the 14th inst., and that he had run away. They took her home, where she vomited blood several times, and died on Thursday evening.

The enquiry has been adjourned till Monday next.

AN AUCTIONEER CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

Mr. Showell was engaged yesterday with the charge by Dr. J. R. Browne, who, on Wednesday, last week, laid an information against Mr. Cowasjee Pestonjee, a member of the auctioneering establishment of Bennett and Co., accusing him of cheating, by representing that he received only Rs. 310 for a carriage sold on behalf of the prosecutor, whereas he had received Rs. 340.

Dr. Browne appeared on Monday last and identified the defendant, who said his name was Cowasjee Pestonjee, and not Pestonjee Cowasjee, as appeared on the summons.

The magistrate allowed the summons to be amended.

Captain David Cowen, proprietor of the Jerusalem Hotel, was then called as a witness, and he deposed—I know the prosecutor Dr. Brown and the defendant. In the month of December last I met the defendant or one of the house of Bennet and Co., I am not sure which, on the road, near a carriage at Bennett's auction-room. I asked defendant, or whoever it was, what he wanted for the carriage. He informed me that it was to be sold by auction. I agreed to give Rs. 320. He said that the carriage would fetch more than that. I saw him, defendant, or some one there, I cannot say who, after two or three days, and I asked why the carriage was not sold at the auction, or words to that effect. He replied that there was not sufficient offered, and they could not let it go. I then said I would go as far as Rs. 340. The man I was speaking to agreed to take the Rs. 340, and, if I remember rightly, I paid him Rs. 340 on the same day, but I won't be certain of this. I got a receipt for the same. This is it. (Shown receipt.) I do not know if the receipt was signed by the person I talked to. The receipt was not signed in my presence. It was the same man I saw on each occasion. I do not know who the manager of the firm is. From what I remember, it was pretty nearly in the middle of December. I do not remember whether it was on a Friday or a day previous to the auction that I offered him Rs. 320. It could not be many days before, as the auction is held every week. It may have been a day or two, or perhaps three days after the auction that I offered Rs. 340.

This concluded the prosecutor's case, but as the defendant's solicitor was not present he reserved cross-examination, and the case was adjourned for a week.

The case was called again yesterday, when the following cross-examination took place for the defence.

The plaintiff was called and, in cross-examination by Mr. Pestonjee, said—I have known the defendant as Cowasjee Pestonjee for about four years. I do not remember the exact day on which I sent the carriage to him. I sent it once in the month of December and once about two months before. On both occasions I gave him written instructions. I am not sure about the second. I think I sent the carriage to the defendant three times in all, first for repair. I did not sent it for sale in July. I sent it in June, and I have no distinct recollection whether I gave him written instructions to sell the carriage as advantageously as he could. A letter dated 25th July is shown to me, upon which he says this is my writing, and it has my signature to it. I am now positive that I sent the carriage to the defendant for sale on the 25th July, and I am quite positive that I got the carriage back in November by my coachman, who is not in my employ now. He was in my employ not more than a month. I don't know his name, and I cannot remember the date. I think I did not ask the defendant to put the carriage up to auction before it was brought to me in November. I sent the carriage again to him in December with either my coachman or ghorawalla. It was on the 9th, I think. I saw the defendant a day or two previous to the carriage being sent. I am not sure whether there was one present with the defendant on this occasion on this day. I asked the defendant to put the carriage up to auction on the next day. I had no conversation before this with Captain Cowen about this matter. I went to the auction when the carriage had been apparently knocked down, but my coachman warned me. I went there to ascertain what the carriage brought and to buy some articles also. I was told there was an offer of Rs. 310 for the carriage, but by whom I was not told. I saw the sale list. There were people assembled there, and I did not ask the defendant the name of the purchaser who offered the Rs. 310. My sanction to the sale was not first demanded by him, as I said the carriage cost double the amount, but afterwards I said that as there was no more offered to let it go, and defendant took my written sanction on the sale list. I cannot say whether the name Nowrojee Rustomjee was on the list at the time I wrote my sanction on it. The words "sold for Rs. 310" are my initials, are in my writing. I saw Captain Cowen about this matter before the 4th April. It may have been in March last. I then saw the carriage in his stable. I told him it had been mine, and asked him what he had paid for it. He told me that he had paid Rs. 340 for it to Messrs. Bennett and Co. After getting this information from him I did not see the defendant about this matter, nor ask from him any explanation before I brought this charge against him. There were demands both verbal and written made on me by Messrs. Bennett and Co. for the balance due from me to them. A written demand was made on me on the 29th of March last. Before this demand was made I did not settle my account with them. I was present in the Small Cause Court when the defendant was examined. I don't remember whether Captain Cowen was the second witness examined. I am positive I did not hear the name Nowrojee Rustomjee mentioned there. I did not hear the judge say that it was the usual practice, and that it was observed in this case. Before laying this information I did not make any enquiry of the defendant. I produced the receipt in the Small Cause Court.

By the Court—I did not claim the difference of Rs. 30 at the Small Cause Court. I put the receipt in to show a discrepancy of Rs. 30 in the accounts, but I was not allowed an abatement of this sum in the decree. I took the matter before the Full Court by applying for a new trial. They did not grant it, nor did they refuse it.

Capt. Cowen was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Pestonjee. He said—I have every reason to believe that the person to whom I talked about the carriage was a Parsee. I should not be able to recognize him if I were to see him. He told me the carriage would be put by auction, and I said I would go as far as Rs. 320. I did not go to the auction, on account of pressure of business, and I did not instruct any one to bid for it. It was more than a month ago that I had a conversation for the first time with Dr. Browne on this subject. It was on the second occasion—when, I cannot say—he came that he asked me for the receipt, and I gave it to him.

By the Court—I was not a witness in the Small Cause Court.

The magistrate then dismissed the case.

THE GOVERNOR OF SAIGON.

Admiral DeLuciniere, Governor of the French Settlement at Saigon, has returned to France by the Messageries steamer Ava. The Admiral was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Hamon, of the French Navy. Admiral DeLuciniere had held the governorship of Saigon for about a year, and was compelled to proceed to Europe on account of ill-health. It may be remembered that he distinguished himself, on the outbreak of the war between France and Prussia, by expelling all the Germans from Saigon. He is succeeded in the governorship by Admiral Dupré, of the China station.—*Madras Mail*, May 17.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A gentleman, presumably residing in Surat, recommends the formation of a universal language for all India. A common language for the whole population of a country is, indeed, necessary to foster feelings of patriotism and nationality. In fact, no thoughts and ideas can be exchanged by a whole nation without such a *lingua franca*. But we doubt very much if Hindoostanee will be the fit medium for this purpose.—*Indian Mirror*, May 16.

The Government of Bengal has constituted a committee composed of the following gentlemen, for the purpose of assisting in the preparation and translation of medical works into Bengali and Urdoo languages, for the use of native doctors trained in the Calcutta Medical College :—

Mr. W. S. Atkinson,
Dr. Chevers,
Dr. Ewart,
Dr. D. B. Smith,
Dr. Chuckerbutty,
Babu Rajendralal Mittra,
Moulvee Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor.—*Ibid.*

The Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, we must say, has begun his career well, and is winning golden opinions. Scores of respectable Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen have waited upon His Honor at Belvidere on Thursday, the time appointed for their reception, and have expressed themselves fully impressed with his kindness and urbanity and his remarkable solicitude for the interests of the poorer classes of the native population. It is true he has not yet inaugurated any bold or striking administrative policy, nor has he afforded any remarkable proof of statesmanship as head of the local Government. Yet it must be admitted he has begun as a wise administrator. He is making anxious inquiries among native gentlemen about the working of the various taxes, the condition of the poor, the prices of things, and is thus not only eliciting and laying up a fund of valuable information for future action, but is also enlisting popular sympathy, which cannot fail to strengthen his hands.—*Ibid.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 19th May, 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 83, barometer 29-92, rainfall 10 cents.

Cannanore, 19th May, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-east, thermometer 80, barometer 29-960.

Vingorla, 19th May, 12 P.M.—Weather clear, wind west, thermometer 86.

Tuticorin, 19th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 92, barometer 29-765.

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."

We (*Sindian*, May 17) learn that some fighting took place at Lua Beyla on Friday last, between the troops of the Shah Gazee and those of Ali Khan Jamote. It appears that the men of the latter attempted to prevent water being supplied to the town of Beyla, but a sharp firing from the Shah Gazee's forces drove them from the place where they were committing mischief, namely, at the walls outside the town. Three or four men of Ali Khan's were killed.

THE LATE GENERAL INNES.

The particulars of the accident to Lieutenant-General P. Innes, resulting in that officer's death, are thus given by a correspondent at Simla :—

"It appears that he was employed in his garden, pruning a rose bush, and being exhausted by the stooping to perform the operation, he rose up and overbalanced himself, falling back a depth of about sixteen feet, whereby three of his ribs were broken. The deceased had suffered frequently of late from sickness, and his constitution had been long enfeebled, so that he could not rally from the effects of the fall. General Innes was in the Staff Corps, and had seen much service. He was also Commandant of the Simla Volunteers, in which position he was very much esteemed. The funeral was to take place on the afternoon of the 12th, when the Volunteers were to form the firing party over the grave. The deceased was a kind-hearted man, and was generally liked. His death will give a long line of promotions."

General Innes was in his sixty-seventh year.

THE AYAH, THE DETECTIVE, AND THE THREE DIAMOND RINGS.

(*Calcutta Examiner*, May 16.)

The case of the theft of three diamond rings by an ayah in the employ of Mr. Plowden, reported in this journal about the middle of February, has well nigh become a *cause celebre*. Our readers will remember that on the rings being missed Mr. Plowden reported the loss to the Suburban Police, the theft having occurred at Belvedere House ; and that both the Suburban Police and the Detective Force, after exerting themselves to the utmost to discover the thief and recover the property, were obliged to report the case a hopeless one. The matter was not however allowed to drop. The inspector in charge of the Park Street Thannah, actuated probably by a desire to distinguish himself, presented himself before Mr. Plowden, and without the permission or sanction of the Commissioner of Police, offered to take his case up and bring it to a successful termination. Mr. Plowden consented, and the inspector was permitted to send amongst that gentleman's servants a sharp jemadar of police in the guise of a new khitmudgar to whom Mr. Plowden had given service. This new servitor, according to the account furnished by the inspector to our reporter at the time, made himself so peculiarly agreeable to the ayah that in a few days she proposed to elope with him ! It now, however, turns out that the woman is at least sixty years of age, a circumstance which does not tell strongly in support of the latter version of the affair. It is, however, beyond doubt that the jemadar after having been about a week in quasi-service reported that he had succeeded in tracing the theft to Mrs. Plowden's ayah, who had moreover entrusted to him the diamond of one of the rings to dispose of for her. The woman was upon this taken into custody, and in due course tried and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. At the trial she adhered to the statement she had made when arrested, which was a total denial of the jemadar's story, especially of his allegation that she had given him a diamond to dispose of for her. Against the judgment of the Deputy Magistrate the woman appealed, but the Sessions Judge confirmed the finding of the lower Court, and could hardly do otherwise, considering that Mr. Plowden at the trial had deposed that he believed the diamond produced in Court to have belonged to one of the three still missing rings, for as yet nothing but the diamond had been discovered. The woman was sent to jail to put in her sentence, and has now been close on four months there. A few days ago, however, an intimation was received from Mr. Plowden that the three rings had been found, and in their entirety, none of them wanting a gem. This communication came from Serampore, at which place Mr. Plowden is Deputy Magistrate, and narrated the circumstances under which the discovery had taken place. An ornamental inkstand which had been brought from Alipore, and had become dusty, had been given a Madrassee servant to clean, and taken out of the room by him. This man returned almost immediately with the inkstand in hand, saying that he had found the three missing rings in it, which he then and there handed to Mrs. Plowden. An immediate communication was made to Calcutta with a view to the woman's release, the first result of which was that Mr. Hogg suspended Inspector Reid and placed the jemadar in confinement. The next step was to apply to the Judge at Alipore, Mr. Beaufort, to quash the judgment under which the woman was undergoing imprisonment. This application came on for hearing on Tuesday last, when Mr. Beaufort rejected the application on the ground, we believe, that the probability is that the rings were actually stolen by the woman, and through the agency of an accomplice, probably a fellow servant, subsequently placed in the inkstand. There is, however, no explanation forthcoming as to where the unset diamond came from unless, indeed, we accept the jemadar's tale. It is of paltry value, and yet is worth more than one would think a man in the native police would freely sacrifice to win a little celat which was not by any means certain to bring him promotion. Meanwhile the old woman continues in jail serving out her sentence, and the inspector and jemadar have been permitted to return to their duty. The case is altogether a puzzling one, at least to those who did not hear the jemadar giving his evidence, and have had no opportunity of judging of the credibility of the man by his demeanour while under examination. On the strength of that man's statement the woman remains in jail, and of the value of evidence on which she was consigned there, the trying judge must be allowed to be the best appraiser. We shall not venture to pronounce her either guilty or innocent.

IS THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO SUPPORT SHERE ALI.

(*Calcutta Examiner*, May 16.)

Speculation is starting up as to the course the Government of India will adopt should Yacoob Khan, as seems not unlikely, become master of Candahar, and consequently of the better portion of the dominions now ruled by his father, the Ameer. Will Government then open its purse-strings and send Shere Ali about one and half as much money as would bridge the Hooghly ? If it fails to do so the Ameer will not only bear in mind that in his hour of need, when the very knowledge that he had received a subsidy from the British would have attached the wavering and venal sirdars to his cause, the only aid he received from his wealthy and powerful ally of the Umballa Interview, was an expression of advice and good-will. On the other hand if a large subsidy were sent, and the fact in transpire it is not improbable that the taunt would be heard that that was all that had been gained by the abandonment of the policy of "masterly inactivity ;" and it is further not at all certain that if the course of subsidizing were once fairly entered on that subsidy would not have to follow subsidy for a period of years. Nevertheless, we do not hesitate to avow our conviction that Shere Ali ought to be assisted and substantially ; that is, if the "situation" in Afghanistan be really as is generally believed ; for be it remembered there has been no official intelligence vouchsafed to the press of a date so late as that on which Yacoob Khan is represented, according to one account, to have made himself master of Herat by force of arms ; according to another, to have been welcomed into that city and proclaimed its ruler by the inhabitants without having had occasion to strike a blow. There is no doubt that the alliance with Shere Ali was and is of value to both England and India. When Prince Gortschakoff recently so unexpectedly re-opened the Black Sea question everybody felt it was well that such an alliance existed ; and it is something more than a probability that were the Indian Government to lose all influence in Afghanistan, ten years would not have elapsed before the Russians would occupy in that country a position not dissimilar to that they now occupy in Bokhara. To prevent such a contingency would, we need hardly say, be worth both effort and expenditure ; and therefore is it that we say that the Ameer ought now to have our substantial aid. Our troops he would not ask for ; for to invite the British into Afganistan would be to marshal the whole population of the country against himself. Whatever Shere Ali and his immediate followers may think of us, we have not yet acquired either the confidence or the good-will of the Afghan people. They have not forgotten the vengeance inflicted on them in 1842, and still intensely hate and dread the English. It may be, however, that Lord Mayo's Government has not in this matter waited for external suggestion, but has already, and in the nick of time, sent Shere Ali a portion of the superfluous cash balances. His Highness recently, even when he must have known that Yacoob Khan would soon be advancing on Herat, was unusually cared and fondless and carnivorous, via the Khyber route, should not be molested by the tribes ; and even went the length of systematically establishing posts along that wildest of roads. May it not have been that expecting a "remittance" from Peshawur, he had determined it should run no risk of falling into the hands of the tribes of the Pass, who, moreover, as has often happened before, may have been, by their friends at Peshawur, advised that a grand treasure would shortly pass their way on its road to Cabul ?

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—19th May, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 19th May, 12-55 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 1 hour 35 minutes.
Via Turkey, 18th May, 2-35 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit 11 hours 33 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 19th May, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 2 hours 25 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 19th May, 11-25 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 2 hours 34 minutes.
Via Turkey, 19th May, 10-30 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit 3 hours 54 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 19th May, 10-40 A.M., Greenwich time.
Time in transit, 4 hours 43 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 18th to 9 P.M. of the 19th May is as follows :—

From	To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
Kurrachee		0 24	0 5
Calcutta		4 54	0 11
Madras		4 29	0
Galle		12 11	1 22

ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

(*Pioneer.*)

Simla, 12th May.

Year after year I see in the pages of your contemporary familiarly styled the "G. O. C. in C.," casual allusions to a phenomenon of annual recurrence which has never to my knowledge been satisfactorily explained or investigated. It would appear that in the spring time of the year, about the commencement of the nice warm weather, when one is just gathering about oneself all those little luxuries which go so far to reconcile one to Indian life—punkah coolies, tatties, and so on—and getting again into all those pleasant little Indian summer ways and habits—such as sleeping with one's head in a thermantidote—that a number of young persons, and some older ones, are seized with a restless, uncontrollable anxiety regarding the state of their private affairs. Now from my acquaintance with the manner of life of such people, who for the most part follow the profession of arms, I am not astonished that they should occasionally evince some anxiety on this head, and I will even go so far as to admit that I see nothing inappropriate in their selecting, for a review of their personal concerns, a season of the year during which they are in a measure relieved from the solemn responsibilities and engrossing duties of their profession. But one condition of the phenomenon still remains, the one which alone is unintelligible and perplexing. Why, I ask myself, do those whose assets and liabilities have their origin chiefly in the plains of India, and whose family interests are for the most part situated in England, require to go to the distant valleys of Cashmere, the woody slopes of Jakko, or the shores of the Nynee lake in order to settle, or investigate, their private affairs ? Treating the inquiry into this condition of the phenomenon after the manner of a conundrum (following a precedent, I believe, created by Artemus Ward), I confess, at the outset of these remarks, that I give it up. But yet, being of an inquiring, not to say inquisitive, turn of mind, and dissatisfied with such a solution of the difficulty, I have this year followed a crowd of individuals bent on this mission to one of these oddly chosen, if I may be allowed to use the expression—"haunts of private affairs." And I have already collected a few facts which may eventually assist in the fathoming of this enigma. One or two of the most important of these, with their possible relation to the inqu

p'ace of those he had relinquished, it was quite clear that it would be impossible for me to proceed with a motion of that kind until the new propositions were before us. (Hear, hear.) The propositions might be satisfactory; they might, as a whole, partake of a very different character from the original propositions of the Government, and, therefore, I am quite surprised that the right hon. gentleman should suppose I was bound immediately to proceed with a resolution which was framed when all the circumstances of the case were so widely different. (Hear, hear, hear.) And I believe also it became known to the right hon. gentleman that the highest authority intimated to me that by the forms of the House the resolution I proposed to submit could not be put, and now the right hon. gentleman, to-day expecting I should proceed to take some opportunity of virtually proceeding with the motion, announces a number of changes which entirely alter the Budget, on which I intended originally to solicit the opinion of the House. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman has given up the succession duty. The right hon. gentleman, in intimating the substitute that will be proposed—namely, an income-tax at the rate of 2d. in the pound in addition to the present tax—has given up the new mode of assessment against which I myself, and, I believe, the majority of the House, had great objection. (Cheers.) It will, therefore, be evident to any candid mind that I am not bound, even if I had the opportunity, which I have not, to bring forward my original notice. (Hear, hear.) Now it requires time for us to consider the propositions of the Government, and I should be glad to know what period of time the right hon. gentleman proposes should be given the House for that purpose. (Murmurs and cheers.) If there is anybody in the House who can doubt the propriety of such a course I must make one or two observations upon the position in which the House finds itself in regard to its finances and in regard to the changes proposed by the right hon. gentleman. In the first place, we have a Budget which proposes to provide for the whole deficiency of the year, a deficiency amounting to 2,700,000*l.*, by direct taxation. (Cheers.) It must be at once acknowledged that that is a plan differing very much in principle from the scheme which the right hon. gentleman announced in the Budget last week. (Cheers.) Now, this time last year the Chancellor of the Exchequer reduced the indirect taxation of the country to the amount of nearly 800,000*l.*, and this year he is increasing the direct taxation according to this new suggestion by nearly the same amount. Such a proposition demands some time for the House to consider whether they are prepared to sanction it. But there are other circumstances connected with these questions which appear to me to make it most urgent that time should be allowed us to consider the new Budget—for this is a new Budget. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman cannot forget that the real deficiency which the Government ought to consider and contemplate is not measured by the precise sum of 2,700,000*l.*, but that this year there have been declarations made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his financial statement and that there have been proposals by the Bills now lying upon the table which will very much increase the liabilities of this country in future years. (Cheers.) I am not myself inclined to mix up the financial arrangements of one year with those of its successors. Sufficient for the year are the burdens thereof. (Laughter.) But there are cases, and such cases must be familiar to gentlemen in this House, when it has been necessary to take that course, and the present Prime Minister when Chancellor of the Exchequer, on more than one occasion produced financial schemes which mixed up the finances of one year with the finances of those that succeeded. (Hear, hear.) Now, we have a deficiency announced, which in round numbers amounts to 2,700,000*l.*, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech, calling attention to the enormous estimate under the heading of "Miscellaneous," tells us that that 900,000*l.* will consist simply of return money expended on the Abyssinian Expedition, and will not occur in the years to follow. The right hon. gentleman also very properly referred to the increased liability for which we must be prepared in years to follow, if the abolition of purchase is decided upon by the House, and he very properly reminded the House that the 600,000*l.* provided for that purpose in the Budget of this year must be at least doubled next year. Well, 900,000*l.* and 600,000*l.*, make 1,500,000*l.*, and I think the House will remember that there is a Bill upon the table of the House to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer also very properly referred in his Budget—a Bill respecting local taxation, containing, as I think, a monstrous proposition for this transfer of a large amount of imperial taxation to satisfy the local cravings of obscure bodies, who, if they are known for anything, are known for the painful notoriety of their general administration of local funds. (Cheers, and laughter.) If the 1,500,000*l.* which is thus to be transferred is added to the 1,500,000*l.* I have already referred to, the House will see there is another sum of 2,700,000*l.*, which we must contemplate when we are considering the Ways and Means. (Hear, hear.) My right hon. friend near me reminds me that the cost of Retirement must also be provided for, but I shrink from the contemplation of a subject so vast. (Cheers, and laughter.) I will, on this occasion, confine myself precisely to the figures with which we have been furnished by the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself. Well, now, Sir, I take the Estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for what they declare themselves to be, and I do so sincerely. Taking, then, these Estimates as genuine, and not having any right to trust to the increase of the revenue, and not having, as I think, under the circumstances, any very strong reason to hope for the reduction of the expenditure, we really have before us the prospect of a deficiency of between 5,000,000*l.* and 6,000,000*l.*, which we may have to encounter the year after the current financial year. Now, it may be said, "Let us shut our eyes against these future contingencies." It would not be prudent. I doubt whether it would be just to do so, considering that they form part of the financial statement of the right hon. gentleman. I doubt whether we should be justified in omitting them from our consideration, but there are two most weighty reasons which in my mind render it imperative that we should take them into consideration, and immediately, in consequence of the observations made this evening by the right hon. gentleman the First Minister of the Crown. We must recollect that the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave us an intimation of resources which he contemplated in his mind and to which he gave his approval. And what were they? Of all the Ministers on that bench, the Chancellor of the Exchequer—I am not speaking of the right hon. gentleman personally or individually, but of the office—is the one who should weigh his words with the utmost caution. (Hear, hear.) A word or two from the Chancellor of the Exchequer may affect the commerce of the country, the course of trade, the mode of investment, the legitimate speculation and enterprise of the country. (Hear, hear.) I am quite sure that no Chancellor of the Exchequer is insensible to that responsibility, and I am certain that the distinguished gentleman who at present occupies that office is too conscious of the weight attached to the words of a Chancellor of the Exchequer to have used any expression of that kind without having well weighed it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, of course contemplating this possible and probable deficiency of between five and six millions, and assuming, as he had a right to assume, that he would retain his office, and have to face this deficiency, told us in his Budget speech that there were means of taxation which had his entire approbation, though they might be regarded with some little prejudice in the country. In the first place, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said, "We have an excellent mode of supplying this deficiency, and that is to tax all machinery employed in the cultivation of the soil." (Hear, hear.) And that is what the Chancellor of the Exchequer calls putting an end to exemptions. The Chancellor of the Exchequer says the tax which he approves is a tax upon the horses and carts of the farmers and, I believe, the carts of other traders, which would produce little less than two millions. I heard some one ask the other day, "What is the use of Chambers of Agriculture?" If have an opinion that Chambers of Agriculture are very useful, and if their proceedings are regulated with discretion they may be of very great benefit. No doubt Chambers of Agriculture will now have something to occupy their time. (Laughter.) They find that by the plans of Her Majesty's Government our finances are brought into such a state that in the course of 12 months we shall probably have a deficit of between five and six millions, and that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is of opinion that a rational and politic mode of largely supplying that deficiency is to tax the machinery required for the cultivation of the soil. I ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was right in laying down this principle, and whether he would extend it to all manufactures. If he persists in asserting it I can assure him he will find me his most determined opponent. That is the first intimation of the taxes of the future. What is the other? It is a very serious one, and it refers particularly to the tax which the right hon. gentleman has withdrawn from the Budget this evening, but with the significant communication that the principle of that tax will be brought before our notice at another time. (Hear, hear.) Let us look at what the Chancellor of the Exchequer said in his speech. The proposition, speaking generally, was to double the duties on succession. A great deal may be said against such a tax upon grounds of impolicy and injustice. I will, however, say nothing about it at present, but must call attention to the extraordinary declaration made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his Budget speech, because it is one of the most remarkable announcements that ever was made by a Chancellor of the Exchequer in this country. He told us that he had deeply considered this question of succession and the taxes upon it, and, in his opinion, the quality of consanguinity in the arrangement of such taxes ought not to be recognized by the State. Now in this announcement I believe the Chancellor of the Exchequer has put himself in entire opposition to the traditions and even the passionate affections of the people of this country (cheers), and has identified himself with a principle of taxation which, as far as I know, has never been recognized by the laws of any State, ancient or modern, at least by none laying claim to civilization. (Hear, hear.) That is the position, then, in which we find ourselves. If the Estimates of the Chancellor of the Exchequer unhappily prove true, and we must treat them so because they are founded on the most authentic information, and after consideration by the most eminent men, we must look forward to more than a possibility of a deficit of five or six millions, and we have a Ministry which has already officially intimated to us that it is ready at any time to bring forward measures to supply a deficiency which, as far as succession is concerned, will not recognize the principle of consanguinity, and, as far as the machinery for cultivating the soil is concerned, that it shall not be free from a tax to which no other trade in the country is subjected. These are very grave considerations, and I cannot doubt but that they will fall deep in the minds of the people of this country. It is impossible to avoid the consideration of them when evening after evening we have parts of the original Budget withdrawn from our attention in this perfunctory manner: and then I am called upon to make a motion which was conceived with reference to totally different circumstances, but circumstances not less grave, and even far more weighty, than those which were before us when I first gave that notice. What is our position? We have a new Budget. (Hear, hear.) The indirect taxation which was proposed has been given up, and most properly. The scheme for doubling the Duties on Succession has been relinquished somewhat hastily, but in a manner very satisfactory to the House. The mode of assessing the income tax, novel and vexatious, has already disappeared. (Hear, hear.) And as we have heard it said of the 3 per cents., there is a sweet simplicity in the present Budget (laughter) which, at any rate, will not allow any person to be mystified as to its characters. Let us clearly understand the position in which we are. We must remember it was only this time last year that in the most wanton and unnecessary manner, and in a manner which very slightly benefited any class, and, as far as one great part of the revenue was concerned, benefited none, we lost by the advice of the Chancellor of the Exchequer 3,000,000*l.* of indirect taxation, and now this Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to inflict upon us 3,000,000*l.* of direct taxation. This is the proposition which ought, in my opinion, to be gravely considered, and I cannot doubt but that the Government will propose such a day for its consideration as will give us, and perhaps the country, full opportunity to consider the best course to be pursued. (Hear, hear.) Before I sit down I wish to make a remark which when I entered Parliament would have been unnecessary, but which to my surprise has become necessary in the Parliament of which I am now a member. I protest against the doctrine which, if it has not been directly enunciated, has at least been inferentially impressed upon the House and that constantly—I refer to the doctrine that because we have agreed to votes in Supply we are bound to approve the Ways and Means. Nothing could be more unconstitutional and unreasonable. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Gladstone.) The right hon. gentleman says, "Hear, hear." I do not say that the right hon. gentleman impressed that upon the House with as much decision as the Chancellor of the Exchequer; but the right hon. gentleman inferentially led the House to believe that it was our duty, unless we proposed preferable Ways and Means to his own, to accede to them. What is that but the doctrine I have described? As far as I am concerned, I have no wish to shrink from the responsibility of the votes in Supply, and I believe there is no gentleman on this side of the House who at all shrinks from that responsibility; but we will vindicate our right to question and criticise the Ways and Means of the Ministry; we will ask ourselves whether they are adequate, whether they are just, whether they are politic. We questioned your Ways and Means; we did not think they were adequate, we did not think they were just, we did not think they were politic. It was politic in the estimation of the Government to put a tax upon matches. That is dismissed. It was just in their opinion to put a tax upon the home and the orphan—the tax upon succession. The income tax comes next, and that, I suppose, is in their view an adequate tax. We are prepared to consider the proposition of the right hon. gentleman. His Ways and Means are now simple. What has occurred with respect to this Budget shows the wisdom of the course the House took in questioning the Ways and Means. (Hear, hear.), The proposals of the Government have been all withdrawn, to the satisfaction of the House, and I am sure to the unspeakable relief of the country. Let us now consider the new ways and means of the Government, and I will not doubt but that Her Majesty's Ministers will give us time to accord to them that consideration they deserve. (Loud cheers.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—Like the diminutive hero of whom we were told in our nursery days, the right hon. gentleman has just been engaged in the cruel slaughter of agiants of his own creation. He has accused my right hon. friend and myself of having laid down this doctrine, that the House, having parsed certain votes in Supply, is by that precluded from objecting to the ways and means by which that service is to be met. The right hon. gentleman has had an easy victory over his own phantom. But suppose the proposition had been differently stated. Suppose that the assertion had been that my right hon. friend and myself had said that the House having agreed, after consideration and after divisions, to certain votes in Supply and other votes which necessarily imply expenditure, is bound to make provision somehow or other for that outlay (hear, hear), would the right hon. gentleman have found that so easy of demonstration? And yet that was the champion he had to encounter. ("No, no," and "hear, hear.") I have to thank the right hon. gentleman for doing what I am bound to say very few persons in the House except himself have done—viz., for making a most eloquent, and I think I may add really successful, defence of those parts of my Budget which have been abandoned. ("Hear," and laughter.) The right hon. gentleman has pointed out what had not been very much thought of or dwelt on, and that was the great advantage that would have been derived from them for purposes of prospective finance. But I will not enter into this subject now. I am not going to offer any defence of what is gone. I can only say that my firm belief is the time will come, when the heat and passions of the present moment having passed away, these matters may perhaps be considered in a different light. But the right hon. gentleman has brought against me two accusations which I am bound to meet. He has credited me with saying that it is my intention to put taxes on all the machinery employed in husbandry. He did not understate his case; in fact, he very seldom does. A laugh.) Spades, harrows, flails, thrashing-machines, all are involved in one common description. What was really the case? Before I proceeded to the imposition of new taxes I thought it my duty to point out to the House that there was a large class of articles known under the name of "exemptions," a tax on which would, if the House were pleased to impose it, raise a very considerable part of the deficit. I did not mean to the House any proposition of the kind stated by the right hon. gentleman. I did not hold out to the House that the Government had the least idea of taxing those articles, but I only pointed out the facts of the case just as I pointed out many other things which did not make very much for me, but which might have escaped observation if they had not been placed before hon. members. These were matters which it was not necessary for me to state, but I felt it to be my duty to candidly and fairly inform the House of them; yet in calling attention to them I never pledged either myself or the Government to any proceeding of the kind mentioned by the right hon. gentleman. His second point was with regard to the succession duties. I expressed my own individual opinion, which I am bound to say I retain, that the scale of consanguinity which is peculiar to this country is not in itself founded on any very sound principle of taxation. ("Oh, oh!" and "Hear, hear.") I may be quite wrong, but I am only stating what was the opinion I expressed. And I gave my reason, which was that I believe the essence of taxation to be equality, and a scale by which two persons who have bequeathed equal sums are taxed, the one to the extent of one per cent. and the other by 10 per cent., certainly sins against that canon of taxation. ("No, no.") But I expressed my opinion that the feeling in favour of this scale was very firmly rooted in the country, and stated that the Government had no intention whatever of disturbing it but that they thought they might be right in trying to make some little further approach to equality by raising that scale in two of its five degrees. I may have been totally wrong in that opinion. (Hear, hear.) Opinions, however, are not decided by cheers or counter cheers, but by reasoning. I may have been totally wrong, but I never committed either myself or the Government to any intention of adopting the policy to which the right hon. gentleman objects. I am not aware that it is necessary for me to say anything more, except that the right hon. gentleman, having complimented us on the "sweet simplicity" of our Budget, might have drawn the inference that so simple a matter could have been discussed at once. That interference, however, does not appear to have occurred to the mind of the right hon. gentleman. I should have thought there was another reason why he would have been willing to go on, and that is that this fearful proposal of placing 2d. on the income-tax in order to meet a transitional expenditure is like his own act in 1867, when he had to meet the expenses of the Abyssinian War. I think, however, he has a perfect right to claim the delay he asks for, and I hope it will be satisfactory if I propose to go into Committee on this subject on Monday next.

ANECDOTES of Alexandre Dumas are passing about in the European journals. One of the best was told by Dumas himself, the last time he was in England. After his son's great success with the "Dame aux camelias," Alexandre wrote to him as though a stranger, congratulating him on the book, and expressing a desire to make the author's acquaintance. "I myself am a literary man," said he, in conclusion, "and you may have heard my name as the author of 'Monte Christo.'" Dumas *fils* was equal to the occasion. He wrote immediately in reply, expressing the great pleasure he would have in making his correspondent's acquaintance, principally on account of the high terms in which he had always heard his father speak of the author of "Monte Christo."

MODERN FREEMASONRY.—The following curious statistics were given in a speech recently delivered by Mr. J. C. Parkinson at the Quarterly Court of the Masonic Boys' School:—"In round numbers, some forty thousand pounds are spent in Freemasonry every year in London alone, and with the exception of an independent sum of some seven thousand pounds which London contributes, to the Masonic charities, what have we to show for this vast amount? 'Leather and pranella.' Yes, brethren, Masonic millinery absorbs more money than Masonic charity. Ribbons and white leather, medals and laces, jewels, collars, aprons, silvering, gilding, and show, represent a far larger expenditure than we bestow upon either the succour of the orphan or the relief of the distressed. During the past twelve months, more than six thousand certificates were issued by the Grand Lodge of England; as a necessary consequence, more than six thousand aprons were bought; more than seven thousand pounds were spent in this one item of Masonic adornment, and this by the new blood brought into the Craft in a single year. It is unnecessary to multiply statistics. We all know that the two hundred Freemasons' lodges which flourish in London represent a heavy outlay; and we all know the direction in which that outlay goes." The speaker who is reported at length in the current number of *The Freemason*, argued from these figures not that the expenditure of and in Freemasonry should be reduced, but that the benevolence of the Craft should be rendered more extensive and far-reaching. On Wednesday night a Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of England was held in the Temple, Great Queen-street, for the purpose of installing the Grand Master, and the occasion drew together a very large number of brethren from all parts of the kingdom, in anticipation of a visit from Brother his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Past Grand Master. The Right Hon. the Earl of Canarvon, Deputy-Grand Master, however, occupied the Throne, in the absence of the Right Hon. Earl de Grey and Ripon, the M. W. Grand Master.—*Daily News*, April 28.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST THE INFALLIBILITY OF THE POPE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Independance Belge* sends to that journal an address hitherto unpublished, by the Professors of the University of Rome to Dr. Döllinger. After expressing sympathy with Dr. Döllinger in the struggle he has entered upon, the address says that the Catholic Church ought more than ever to have felt the need of union and purification; but that at this moment, by the definitions of the last Council, and the worldly ambition to preserve that which in the middle ages was imposed upon it as a necessity of existence, it is now, "to the grave and evident prejudice of its divine mission, separated from the lay element, from the best and most learned of its bishops, from the nations and States of Europe, from science and civilization." This cannot be the legitimate consequence of the religious and Christian principle; nor has European society suddenly become perverted. The cause is to be found in certain tendencies which have prevailed in the Catholic Church since the Council of Trent." For three centuries the Catholic Church has been the Company of Jesus.

Against this servitude (continues the address), against this sacrifice of the intelligence, as the Jesuits call it with perfidious humility, all the Catholic thinkers have protested, and still protest, from Pascal to Rosmini, and Ghioberti and you, who before the doors of the Vatican Council now raise the cry of Catholicism insulted and betrayed. We Italians have suffered much from this servitude of the intelligence. Save some rare exceptions, all the episcopacy which is called Italian, because it inhabits our country, served as the instrument of the Jesuits during this last Council. But the events which have conducted us to Rome, though they have hitherto only served to abandon disarmed civil society to the craft and corruption of the Roman Court, are for us a great occasion of moral reform. The guarantees and all the other signs of a life about to be extinguished, will soon be effaced by those of a new life germinated by the unity at last accomplished in our country. We remember that amid the immobility of the schools of the Jesuits it was an Italian who discovered the movement of the earth, and that when the Church was profaned throughout its hierarchy the ideal of our art was the transfiguration of Christ. These recollections are auguries which cannot deceive us. For these reasons we hail your voice with hope, and we offer up vows for your just cause, which is also ours, and that of all Christian civilisation. And we say this to you openly, so that in your free and equitable judgment you may separate the responsibility of our people from that of the Italian episcopacy. The episcopacy which inhabits our land has no country, and has nothing in common with the Italian people. The Syllabus, Infallibility, Papal autocracy—all those negations of Divine and human reason—form a system which has no connection with the Italian character, with Italian thought. Our Roman—that is to say Italian—race abhors as much as the Germanic race that evil system of the bondage of the understanding. Italian morality is no longer that of the 16th century, and we know in the present day that for the sacred cause of reform the German and the Italian people will fight and conquer together.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(*Daily News*, April 27.)

IN conformity with the request of the Council of the Royal Academy, we defer until after the Private View on Friday formal criticism of this year's Exhibition, which may be generally characterised as interesting, from the great variety of styles and manners of painting; but not remarkable for any work of the highest order. We confine ourselves now to naming some of the more important pictures. In the large room the posts of honour are occupied at the top of the room by Mr. Millais' Aaron and Hur holding up the hands of Moses at the battle with Amalek, and at the sides by Mr. Frith's "Salon d'Or, Hombourg"—the gambling hall, and Mr. Leighton's "Hercules wrestling with Death for the body of Alcestes," which fills the place of Maclise's fine picture last year. Above these, on each side, are two large equestrian portraits by the president, Sir F. Grant—one, that of J. G. Legh, Esq., surrounded by a pack of fox-hounds with huntsmen and whips; the other of General Sir James Yorke Scarlett. M. Gerome's "Cléopâtre apportée à César dans un tapis," and M. Tadema's "Discovery of the Emperor Claudius hidden behind the Curtain," and M. Perrault's "Cache-cache" (Bopeep), are the chief pictures by foreign painters in the large room; and another important work of M. Gerome hangs in the lecture-room: "A Vendre"—two African girls in the slave market with a monkey and a parrot. Mr. Mark's "Bookworm," Mr. Elmore's "Leonore," taken from the poem of Bürger, as translated by Walter Scott; Mr. Hook's "Norway Salmon Trappers;" Mr. Faed's "A wee bit fractious"—a mother and child; Mr. Calderon's "On her way to the Throne"—a royal lady with her train of attendants and servitors; Mr. Horseley's "Queen of Scots in Captivity" and Mr. Ward's "Anne Boleyn fainting on the Tower Stairs," with two admirable portraits by Mr. Watts of Mr. Millais and Mr. Leighton, are the most noticeable pictures in the principal gallery. In the first room hangs Mr. Millais' very remarkable landscape "Chill October"—a scene on the Tay, opposite to which is a large corn-field piece by Mr. Vicat Cole. Mrs. Ward's capital picture of the boy Frederick the Great having his fortune told, and Mary Queen of Scots led to execution, by M. L. J. Pott, with Mr. Long's "Question of Propriety"—a dancing girl performing before the inquisitors at Seville. In the second room the chief picture is Mr. G. D. Leslie's large work of "Nausicaa and her Maids," Mr. Wynfield's striking picture of the death of Buckingham. In the 3rd room we noticed particularly Mr. Armitage's large portrait group of "Faraday receiving a Deputation," Mr. Ward's "Doctor Oliver Goldsmith," Mr. Barwell's "Norwich on a Market-day," Mr. Millais' "Somnambulist," a young lady holding a chamber candlestick in her hand as she walks in her sleep, and Mr. Poole's "Imogene." In the 5th room are to be noticed Mr. Graham's "Rainy Day," Mr. Rossiter's "Memories of the Past," and especially Mr. K. Halswelle's large work "Contadini in St. Peter's, Rome;" Mr. Nicoll's "The Fishers' Knot." In gallery 6 are Mr. Graham's fine landscape of a pine forest, "The Bridle Road," Mr. Heilbuth's "Spring," Mr. J. Gilbert's "Convocation of Clergy," and the "Easter Vigil," by E. Long. Gallery 7 contains as prominent pictures Mr. W. B. Richmond's "Ancient Roman Bowl Players;" Mr. J. Brett's minutely painted "Etna, from the heights of Taormina;" "The Soldier's Last March," by H. Williams; "A Capri Cornfield," by W. R. Morris; Mr. Hook's "Norwegian Haymakers;" and Mr. Leighton's "Greek Girls on the Sea Shore." In the Lecture Room are Mr. Orchardson's large "Interior of St. Mark's, Venice," with figures; Mr. Hunor's "Judith;" Mr. Rivière's most humorous picture of "A Circe and the Pigs—the friends of Ulysses;" Mr. Gerome's "Slave Girls," and M. Hébert's "Morning and Evening of Life;" Mr. F. Walker's "At the Bar," a girl prisoner; Mr. Tourrier's "The Guide," soldiers urging on a wretched guide with their spears; and Mr. Morris's "Calvary," a shepherd gazing up at the cross.

The Water-colour drawings are unusually numerous and good, and the architectural drawings partially fill one room.

There are several groups in sculpture; one by Mr. Fuller, particularly noticeable, of a "Peri and Child, floating on a Swan," and a great many busts, with one or two large bas reliefs.

MATCH-BOXES AND THEIR MAKERS.

(*Daily News*, April 22.)

THERE was consternation yesterday in Bethnal-green. Thousands of families live there and in Spitalfields by manufacturing the articles upon which Mr. Lowe has laid a tax, and as the news spread, and the dwellers in the narrow streets learnt that match-boxes would in some mysterious way be made more expensive by the Government, a dismal feeling prevailed among women, girls, and infants, who foresaw instinctively a decrease in the demand. Match-box making is carried on at home, and every member of the family, from the baby upwards, joins in it. For every one of the fragile cases which are passed from hand to hand so lightly represents several departments of labour and materials which are entirely distinct. "First there's the wood shavins', such as this"—it is the mother of three children under seven years of age, and all at work, who is speaking—"there's a couple of them, they're all ready creased for bending into shape when they come to us. They form the match box, and are made ready for shaping by machines which are worked by boys. Of course, if I could afford it I'd 'ave a creasing machine of my own, for my eldest there could work it nicely, and we'd make more money out of every gross. Well, sir, one of these shavins' makes the outer part of the match-box, and this other shavin' which you see is just a trifle less size, it makes the inner part. Then there's a bit of coloured paper, like this, which has to be pasted on the inner half to make it look tasty like; and there's this label, with the maker's name we work for, has to be pasted on the outer box. The sand-paper comes next, and is pasted at the bottom like this. The sand-paper is the nastiest part of box-work." Turning to a grave urchin of three:—"Show the gentleman your fingers, Freddy!" The child's hands were raw and bleeding, for his duty was to take up the sand-paper which was lying in long narrow strips under the bed and on the floor, and to fold and snip it into pieces of the prescribed length, and the constant friction had made the cuticle as if it had been rubbed with a file. "Yes, it's a bad part of the business," chimed in the mother; "but what's one to do? He'll have pasting and folding to do to-morrow instead of this, and then his fingers will soon come round. That's the beauty of the box-trade, sir, you can always vary your work if there's three or four of yer; and a child can be taught to fold as soon as he can stand. Before he can walk? Certainly. He don't want to walk, you know, when there's boxes to be made, he soon learns that his food comes after it, and thinks of folding as a kind of play. We are in a squalid room on the ground floor of a little two-storied house, one of a series of similar houses. There is some bedding on the floor in a corner, and ragged clothes and odd-looking garments which have been recently washed hang from cords which run from wall to wall. Cheap pictures in cheap frames adorn the mantelshelf, and a few chairs, together with an article of furniture which is half workman's bench and half kitchentable, fill up the chamber wherever match-boxes or the materials for making match boxes are not. The former prevail much the same business principles as those which find at your with the "old clo'" fraternity among ourselves; articles of public use given for an old coat or a brace of cast-off shoes—a pair of Brummagem earrings, a yard or two of flowered chintz, or a pair of shoe-buckles, for a cut out of the back hair of the German peasant maiden. The hair buyers—or "cutters," as they are technically called—are pedlars as well, and pass any fair for a shearing with ready cash when they can happen. These pedlars are not the exporters, however; they are in the employ of the wholesale dealer, who entrusts them with money and goods, and allows them a commission on the harvest. I don't think that I was sorry to hear about the Brummagem earrings and the barter system. Since civilisation demands the hair off the heads of women, it is consolatory to find that they think no more of parting with it than with a few yards of lace they have been weaving. It comes from Italy as well as from Germany, and recently from Roumania. I was informed that an attempt has been made to open a trade with Japan; but, though the Japanese damsels are not unwilling, at a price, to be shorn for the adornment of the white barbarian, the crop although of admirable length, is found to be too much like horsehair for the delicate purposes to which human hair is applied.

Brown hair, black hair, hair of the colour of rich Cheshire cheese, hair of every colour under the sun, was tumbled in heaps on the counters before me, *including grey hair*—not much of it, as much, perhaps, as might be stuffed into a hatbox; but there it was, the hair of grandmothers. Seeing it to be safe aside from the rest, my impression was that it got there through one of those tricks of trade that every branch of commerce is subject to. That lot was stuffed into the middle of a bale, I thought, by some dishonest packer who, while aware how valueless it was, knew it would help to make weight. "You don't care much about that article, I imagine," I remarked to my guide. "What! that grey hair—not care for it!" he returned, with a pitying smile at my ignorance. "I wish that we could get a great deal more of it, sir; it is one of the most valuable articles that comes into our hands. Elderly ladies will have chignons as well as the young ones; and a chignon must match the hair, whatever may be its colour." It was unreasonable, perhaps; but, for the first time in my life, as I gazed on the venerable pile, I felt ashamed of grey hair. It seemed so monstrously out of place.

But I had yet to be introduced to the strangest branch of this very peculiar business. I had inspected packs, heaps, and bales of human tresses of every length, colour, and texture; but every hair of it had been shorn, living and vibrating, from the human head. Now I was invited to look at a lot of "dead hair," in a bale which would make a Covent-garden porter of only average strength shake at the knees before he had gone a hundred yards. "This is a very extraordinary kind of article," said my kind informant, as he ripped open the stout cloth covering; "this is the 'dead hair' you read of in newspapers and magazines." Involuntarily I edged a little further from the gash in the canvas. "But is it really dead hair—hair, that is to say, that has been——" "Buried and dug up again," my friend blandly interrupted; "not exactly, though that is the blundering popular impression. This, my good sir, is an article that is not cut from the head. It is torn out by the roots. It all comes from Italy." "Torn out by the roots! What! violently?" "Violently, my dear sir." I trust that my look of incredulity had nothing of rudeness in it. I had heard of hair being torn out of the human head by the roots—nay, in more than one frightfully desperate case I had seen as much as a big handful produced before a police magistrate to prove the murderous assault of Miss Sullivan for Mrs. Malony; but what was that small quantity compared with as much as might be weighed against a sack of coals? Could it be possible that the ladies of Italy were so terribly quarrelsome that——but observing my perplexity, my friend hastened to explain. "Torn from the head with gentle violence!"

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